THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—No. 159. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN and BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

It removes black spots, pimples, moth patches, and all eruptions of the skin.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS, the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

YOUNG LADIES BEWARE!

OF THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS of face powders and washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

NOT A FEW of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from corruption of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

QUANTITY vs. QUALITY. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. The dose is small. Those who desire a large quantity and large doses of medicine ERR.

THOSE WHO Desire Brilliancy of Complexion must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Ask for *HELMBOLD'S.* Take *no* other.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the *Great Blood Purifier.*

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Eradicates Eruptive and Ulcerative Diseases of the Throat, Nose, Eyes, Eyelids, Scalp and Skin,

Which so disfigure the appearance, purging the evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnants of diseases, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by adults and children with perfect safety.

Two table-spoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as is usually made.

An interesting letter is published in the "Medico-Chirurgical Review," on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is, in the strictest sense, a tonic with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken, and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.

HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Established upwards of 18 years.

Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist,

No. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Price -1·25 per bottle, or 6 for $6·50.

FIRST EDITION

DEMOCRACY.

The Great Convention.

Getting Ready for To-morrow's Work—Gossip About Delegates and Candidates.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

We extract the following from the New York papers of this morning:—

Tammany Hall.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

An informal reception was held at the new Hall yesterday afternoon, and was attended by several hundred people, who appeared much pleased with the architectural design of the building, the interior decorations, and the many-colored glass signs over the door which opens into Bryant's Music Hall. Much speculation was indulged in as to the object of the managers in erecting an arch in front of the building, and some doubt was expressed as to whether the proprietors of the Chanler House, following the example of Knox the hatter, might not sue out an injunction against it, and cause its removal. From about 1 o'clock till 6 crowds came and went, and many thirsty individuals lingered in hopes of being summoned to a feast. These last were disappointed, and as the sun began to disappear they took their leave, with the full determination of never coming back again.

The Notables to the Convention.

Prominent in the list of delegates from South Carolina is General Wade Hampton, the noted leader of the Hampton Legion, a brigade of Rebel cavalry organized exclusively in the Palmetto State. General Hampton's beautiful residence at Columbia was destroyed by the Union army in 1864, and he was otherwise much damaged by the war which he and his compatriots labored so faithfully to bring about and to render glorious to the cause of slavery and treason. He was the first Rebel to acknowledge the right of a freedman to speak in public on the stage, and did, in 1865, deliver an eloquent address in continuation of remarks made by a dusky orator, formerly a chattel, but recently transformed into a human being by the Emancipation act, who spoke from the same platform and to the same mixed audience of blacks and whites. General Hampton is a gentleman of culture, is much loved by those who are intimately acquainted with him, and held in the highest respect by the people of his district and State. He was thoroughly rebellious during the war, but is now reconstructed, having taken the oath and received his pardon for all past offenses against the Government. He will be very active in the Convention, but not being a well-drilled politician, can hardly hope to influence many of the hypertrophied veterans, except in case he shall happen to be on the strong side, when he will serve as a light weight. From the same State come ex-Governor B. F. Perry, a Democrat of the strictest sect, and ex-Senator James Chesnut, who was one of the original Secessionists, and was often honored by his constituents. He resigned his seat in Congress on the 10th of November, 1860, on the same day on which the South Carolina Legislature authorized the banks to suspend specie payment, and appointed the 21st of November as the day of humiliation and prayer. At this time the State flag was waving from all public places, and the Stars and Stripes were nowhere to be seen.

A. P. Aldrich is also a delegate from the hot-bed of secession. He it was who, while a member of the South Carolina Legislature, in 1860, offered a resolution to expel all free colored men from the State, and who first suggested the holding of a convention of the people to decide upon secession from the Union. General M. L. Bonham, of the Confederate army, now disbanded, a military man of but little note outside of the district in which his constituents reside, and who represented them once or twice in the State and National Legislatures, is another delegate. He, with Inglis, Perry, Chesnut, and four others, was appointed by the April Convention. Wade Hampton, Judge J. B. Campbell, R. B. Rhett, General Gary, and seven others, were sent here by the June Convention. Mr. Rhett, from the Barnwell District, has been prominent for many years as a politician. All who bear his name are disunionists, and scarcely one can be found beyond the limits of South Carolina. General Gary, Wade Hampton, R. B. Rhett, and Aldrich, were members of the State Legislature when the ordinance of secession was passed, as was also G. D. Trenholm, afterward Rebel Secretary of the Treasury.

Two ex-Governors of Alabama will represent the Democracy of that State in the Convention—Lewis Parsons and John A. Winston, neither of them very prominent even in their own Commonwealth.

Missouri sends General Thomas L. Price, one of the best officers in the Western Department of the Rebel army; from New York comes an array of Democratic talent most bewildering to contemplate. First, there is Horatio Seymour, who fought valiantly for secession and treason with his tongue, while those whom he helped to lead into rebellion were risking their lives in battle. Then there is Samuel J. Tilden, who wrote the famous New York secession letter in October, 1860, which he has been requested to read to the Convention in lieu of delivering a speech. This, it will be remembered, was followed by a similar document from Charles O'Conor, to which the *Herald* then, as also two or three times afterwards, the New York organ of the disloyalists, alluded in the highest terms of praise. Then there is Sanford E. Church, who has been spoken of in connection with the Vice-Presidency. He is known as the "perpetual candidate," a title of honor to which his frequent efforts in the direction of an accidental approach to the White House eminently entitle him.

The delegation from Pennsylvania fairly bristles with glorious names. Samuel J. Randall, the bellicose; Asa Packer, the modest; ex-Governor Bigler, the mighty but unassuming leader of the unterrified in days gone by. Judge George W. Woodward, who would have governed the Keystone State but for the indiscreet partisanship of General McClellan, and the superior strength of his opponent, who opposed the draft as unconstitutional, and declared *ex cathedra* that greenbacks were not a legal tender and who, in the House of Representatives just before the impeachment trial, declared that were he President he would summon the Southern delegates to Congress; and if they were not admitted, would order them to disperse that body. William F. Packer, another ex-Governor; Jerry Black, once Attorney-General of the United States; Alderman Bill McMullin, once a soldier of fortune in Mexico, commander of Patterson's body-guard at the time when Johnson's reinforcements were allowed to slip by and gain the battle of Bull Run; referee in sundry cases between man and man wherein striking arguments brought blood and money; prospective umpire in the forthcoming friendly encounter between the doughty Benicia Boy, one of the few survivors of King Faro's host, and Michael McCoole, Esq., the next member of Congress from the Fifth; and, to sum up briefly, an officer of the law, a valiant leader of free and independent citizens who vote early and often, and a prominent member of the Keystone Club of Philadelphia. Besides these there are numerous members of Congress and a legion of ward politicians, as yet only known among their immediate followers.

Tennessee sends General N. B. Forrest, of Rebel fame, immortalized by his heroism at Fort Pillow, where unarmed men were butchered in cold blood because their skins were dark and they had received no patent from President Davis for the use of improved firearms against the chivalry. With him comes Edmund Cooper, the President's Private Secretary.

Pennsylvania.

How the 52 votes of the Pennsylvania delegation will be cast, is still exceedingly problematical. That the Hon. Asa Packer will receive a complimentary vote from the delegation, there appears to be no doubt. But beyond this there is scarcely a sincere desire to support him. Nearly all the members of the delegation are in the city. They are to meet at Irving Hall to-day, at 12 o'clock, but as yet have taken no concerted action. In Convention they will vote as a unit, and their course will probably be determined to-day. The western part of the State is almost unanimous for Pendleton, but the eastern and northern sections are divided between Packer and Hancock. Pendleton can scarcely carry more than a dozen votes in the caucus to-day, but what Hancock's strength may be is hard to determine. A meeting of the delegation, called at the instance of Judge Woodward and Congressman Boyer, was held in Philadelphia yesterday, but nothing was done to shape the course of the delegation. This meeting is said to have been intended originally to favor the Hancock interest, but while Boyer is unquestionably a Hancock man, Judge Woodward latterly is claimed as in favor of Judge Packer's nomination. Among the permanent supporters of Pendleton, the Hon. John L. Dawson, of Fayette, may be named, but Sloane, of Erie, is said to be the only delegate who comes prepared to support Hendricks from the start. Hendricks is stronger in this delegation than even before his withdrawal, and in certain contingencies the vote of the State may be given him. Until the meeting to-day it is impossible to arrive at any certain conclusion about the course of the delegation, as most of the members have not yet looked each other in the face, and are still anxiously inquiring of one another's whereabouts.

Pendleton's Chances.

A careful figuring of the votes has satisfied Pendleton's friends that out of six hundred and thirty-two votes in the Convention, Pendleton will receive three hundred and thirty-four on the first formal ballot, and that if the Pennsylvania delegation finally conclude to go for Pendleton he will receive three hundred and eighty-six votes on that ballot. From certain indications made yesterday, it is believed the delegation from the Keystone State will cast their votes for Pendleton, thus rendering his nomination almost a certainty. Assurances have been made that as soon as Pendleton shows a majority of delegates in his favor the Convention will at once proceed to make his nomination unanimous by acclamation. The Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, and Wisconsin delegations yesterday pledged themselves to work for Pendleton as long as Ohio stands by him, and to continue so working until the Ohio delegation give orders for a change of base.

Chase Defines His Position.

From the N. Y. Herald.

In response to inquiries by a prominent gentleman of this city, and an intimate friend of Chief Justice Chase, that gentleman, that many of the strange rumors regarding his opinions in the approaching canvass now being prominently circulated, may have emphatic contradiction, has defined his views in a letter, from which the following extracts are taken:—

"Universal suffrage is a recognized democratic principle, the application of which is to be left, under the Constitution of the United States, to the States themselves.

Universal amnesty and complete removal of all disabilities on account of participation in the late Rebellion is not only a wise and just measure of public policy, but essentially necessary to the beneficial administration of good government in the States recently involved in civil war with the United States and to the full and satisfactory re-establishment of the practical relations of these States with the other States of the American Union.

Military government over any State of the Union in time of peace is incompatible with the principles of civil liberty, nor can the trial of private citizens by military commissions be sanctioned by a people jealous of their freedom and desiring to be free.

Taxes should be reduced as far as practicable, collected impartially and with strict economy, also apportioned so as to bear on wealth rather than on labor; and while all national obligations should be honestly and exactly fulfilled, no special privilege should be allowed to any classes of individuals or corporations.

Chase Not in Town.

The *Herald* is credibly informed that Mr Chase was not only not in town yesterday, but will not be during the session of the Democratic National Convention.

The Chase Executive Committee.

The headquarters of the friends of Chief Justice Chase are established at parlor No. 3 Chanler House, opposite Tammany Hall. The committee of one hundred created by the Philadelphia meeting, June 10, will make this their headquarters, after a preliminary meeting of the committee to-day at room No. 129 Metropolitan Hotel, at five o'clock P. M. The following is the Executive Committee of One Hundred.—John Welsh, William F. Johnston, William S. Price, John W. Stokes, Charles D. Freeman, Frederick A. Aiken, David W. Sellers and Theodore H. McFadden. Prominent members of the Democratic party from nearly every State in the Union are attached to this committee, and they represent a powerful influence, which has already made itself felt upon the members of the Convention. From information obtained there it is evident that the prospects of Chief Justice Chase are of the most encouraging character. The parlor is handsomely decorated with flags, and two large imperial photographs of the Chief Justice are hung on the walls. The following card is issued by the Executive Committee:—"The friends of Chief Justice Chase will be pleased to entertain you at their headquarters, parlor No. 3 Chanler House, opposite Tammany Hall, Fourteenth street."

DISASTER.

Drowning of Five Persons in Brooklyn, N. Y.

From the N. Y. World, of this morning.

A melancholy affair occurred in the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, yesterday, involving the death of a man, a woman, and three girls, by drowning in one of the numerous ponds in that section of the city, which are formed by the filling up of streets over low and marshy ground. The scene of the calamity is a body of water, averaging in depth from a few inches to ten and fifteen feet, bounded by Fifth avenue, Douglass street, Fourth avenue, and Union street. The houses situated at the edge of this pond are far below the grade of the street lines, are mere shanties, occupied by poor, hard-working people. About 2 o'clock P. M., three girls, named Margaret Dougherty, aged ten years, Mary Sullivan, aged nine years, and Ann Carroll, aged ten years, all residing in Douglass street, near Fourth avenue, went into the water to bathe, hand-in-hand, but had proceeded only a few paces when they stepped into a hole some ten feet deep, and being unable to extricate themselves, sunk beneath the surface and were drowned. James McGee, a laborer, aged thirty five years, who lives in a shanty on the Fifth avenue side of the pond, saw the girls struggling in the water and ran to their relief. He jumped in without divesting himself of his clothing, and getting beyond his depth sunk to rise no more, alive. Mrs. Ann Dougherty, the mother of one of the girls, ran frantically from her house and plunged into the water for the purpose of saving the life of her child, and she too stepped beyond her depth and was likewise drowned. Peter Conners, residing on the Fourth avenue side of the Collect, seeing the unfortunates from a distance, ran to the spot, stripped, and plunged in. Being a good swimmer, he succeeded in bringing all the bodies to the shore. The scene about these shanties was heart-rending, the fathers, mothers, and children of the deceased frantically running about, crying, and making the most violent demonstrations of excessive grief.

Heavy Bond Robbery in New York.

The New York *Herald* of this morning says:—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Thomas E. Carey, an attache of the banking-house of Mr. Archibald Gracie King, No. 51 William street, was in the office of the Sub-Treasury, Wall street, for the purpose of receiving $43,000 in coupon bonds of the issue of 1868. One of the Treasury clerks passed out the bonds, and while they were lying on the counter Mr. Carey and the gentleman behind the desk entered into conversation, during which some daring thief came up unnoticed, and seizing the money succeeded in making his escape with it. Captain Jamison, of the First Precinct, was immediately notified, and sent his detectives in every direction to search for the thief. Mr. King, however, alleges that the bonds were not in possession of his clerk (Carey), and looks to the Treasury Department to make good the loss.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Trouble Between a British Naval Officer and the Mexicans at Mazatlan—Collision of Steamers on Long Island Sound.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM MEXICO.

Trouble off Mazatlan—A British Naval Officer Arrested for Smuggling—The Port Blockaded.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—Mazatlan dates to June 22 have been received. A serious difficulty is reported between Commander Bridge of the English war steamer Chanticleer, and the Mexican authorities. The Chanticleer was off Altata, in a dangerous position, and fired signal guns for assistance. A pilot went out and released the ship from danger, but the Captain refused to pay for the services rendered, and went to Mazatlan. The Collector of the port of Mazatlan notified one of the officers of the Chanticleer, who was carrying specie on board to avoid export duty, and had him arrested, and on being searched gold was found on his person.

The captain of the Chanticleer came ashore in great excitement, declaring that the vessel and himself were insulted by the search of his subordinates. Words followed, which ended in the Collector ordering the captain to be searched, under the impression that he was also implicated in smuggling.

The Captain then went aboard the Chanticleer, and notified the inhabitants by proclamation, that he was about to bombard Mazatlan for the insult to the English flag. Numerous notes passed between Commander Bridge, General Corona, and the civil authorities; the American Consul acting as mediator. Ultimately Bridge modified his proclamation so as to place the port of Mazatlan under blockade, so far as Mexican vessels were concerned, not interfering with American or other foreign vessels, until he can receive orders from the Admiral commanding the station.

The action of General Corona and the Mexican authorities are generally approved by the foreign residents.

The United States steamer Suwanee left Acapulco for Mazatlan, to protect American interests. The United States steamer Resacca was at Port Lopez, June 21.

Further Particulars.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—Commander Bridge first demanded that the officer who searched his subordinate and seized the money should be sent on board the Chanticleer, to be dealt with as he saw fit. General Corona replied that sooner than submit to such an outrage he would allow the city to be bombarded, telling him in indignant language that if he had reclamation to make he should make it in a manner customary to civilized nations through the proper channels.

DISASTER.

A Collision on Long Island Sound—Narrow Escape.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The steamer City of Boston, from New York for New London, was run into last night off Cornfield lightship by the steamer State of New York. The City of Boston had one boiler knocked off her deck and both smoke stacks carried away. No lives were lost. The passengers were taken off by the steamer City of Hartford, and the steamer City of New London.

Further Particulars.

NEW LONDON, July 3.—The steamer City of Boston, of the Norwich line, from New York, was run into last night by the steamer State of New York, at 10·45, when off the mouth of the Connecticut river, producing serious damage to the first-named boat, and injuring quite a number of passengers, and it is feared resulting in the loss of three lives. The Boston was struck amidships, carrying away her wheel house, and demolishing five state rooms. A dense fog prevailed at the time. The escape from great loss of life was quite providential, as both boats were covered with passengers. The steamer Boston was relieved by the steamer City of New London, which remained by the disabled boat until half-past 2 o'clock this morning, taking off the passengers and baggage. The Boston was left partially on her side, anchored, and will be towed in at once. Assistance was also offered by the steamers of the Stonington and Norwich lines. Old boatmen pronounce this the most remarkable escape from great loss of life within their recollection. The officers of the New London are entitled to great praise for their devotion to the interests of the passengers of the disabled boat. The probable loss to the Boston is $75,000.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Funeral of Rear-Admiral Bell, at Newburg, New York.

NEWBURG, July 2.—The remains of Rear-Admiral H. H. Bell reached here last evening per steamer Mary Powell, escorted by Captain Almy, United States Navy, William E. Warren, and other citizens of Newburgh. Mayor Hoffman, of New York city, accompanied the remains as far as West Point. As the steamer passed West Point, an Admiral's salute of thirteen guns was fired from Battery Knox, the flag at the Point at half-mast. The salute was replied to by the steamer's flags being dipped. The remains were escorted through Second street to Grant street, and thence to St. Paul's Church, where they were deposited for the night. The obsequies were set down for 11 o'clock this morning. Long before that hour the people began to assemble, and by the time appointed the church was about half full. The remains rested upon stools at the centre aisle, and were draped with an American flag, on which flowers were strewn in profusion. The total weight of the remains and box containing them was 1500 pounds. At 11 A. M., the Rev. Dr. Brown, rector of St. George's Church, the Rev. Mr. Walsh, and the Rev. Theodore Irving, rector of St. Paul's Church, entered the sacred edifice. Soon afterwards, the widow of Rear-Admiral Bell and her little son, a bright fellow of fourteen years, accompanied by relatives, also entered and took seats at the front. The pall-bearers, the vestry, and Mayor and Common Council of Newburg, and citizens generally came next, followed by a detachment of twenty-six men from Post Ellis No. 52, G. A. R. After the funeral service the detachment of the G. A. R. rose and advanced to the place where the remains lay, and gently raising the box, carried it out to the hearse followed by the mourners and congregation. The street was thronged and the windows of adjacent houses were filled. After a little delay the procession moved through Grand street towards St. George's Cemetery, and on the arrival there, the Rev. Theodore Irving conducted the burial service and the remains were lowered in the grave. A moment of silence ensued and then all turned away. During the moving of the procession the bells of the city were tolled, the flags were at half-mast, and business generally was suspended. Admiral Bell's widow and son are left in comfortable circumstances.

Departure of the Hon. Samuel Shellabarger.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 3.—It is reported here that Hon. Samuel Shellabarger will sail for Europe on the 1st of August.

General W. T. Sherman was in the city this morning, but leaves this afternoon for Lancaster, on a visit to his old home.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

House of Representatives.

When the House met, at 11 o'clock, all the seats on the Democratic side of the chamber, except three, were vacant, and there were not more than a score of members on the Republican side. The extreme heat, 85 degrees, in the hall, the earlier hour of meeting, the absence of almost all the Democratic members at the New York Convention, and the numerous leaves of absence granted for some weeks past, combined in producing a thin attendance.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Bishop James, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On motion of Mr. Phelps (Md.), the Committee on Ordnance was instructed to inquire into the expediency of adopting, for use in the infantry regiments, Col. F. W. Alexander's saw bayonet.

Mr. O'Neill (Pa.) moved, in view of the slimness of the attendance, that the House adjourn.

Mr. Blaine (Me.) hoped that the motion would not be pressed.

Mr. O'Neill said he would withdraw it temporarily.

Mr. Lawrence (Pa.) introduced a bill to aid the building of a rolling and nail factory in the city of Washington, to be named the Washington Iron Works. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 3—A. M.—Consols 95 for money, and 95⅛ for account. United States Five-twenties, 73⅝. Erie, 45¾. Illinois Central, 101⅛.

FRANKFORT, July 3—A. M.—United States Five-twenties, 77¼@77⅜.

LIVERPOOL, July 3—A. M.—Cotton quiet; sales to-day probably 8000 bales; sales of the week 56,000 bales, of which 17,000 were for export and 4000 for speculation; stock 603,000 bales, of which 353,000 are American. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions quiet. Other articles unchanged.

PARIS, July 3—A. M.—The decrease of bullion in the Bank of France is 550,000 francs.

LONDON, July 3—P. M.—United States Five-twenties, 73¼@73⅜; Great Western, 34¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 3—P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are quiet. Corn, 35s. 6d.; California Wheat, 13s.; Barley, 5s. Peas, 45s. Bacon firm. Naval Stores steadier.

ANTWERP, July 3—P. M.—Petroleum firm at 48½ francs.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Arrival of General Grant—Accidental Deaths.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Theodore Thorp, a printer of this city, died suddenly last evening, it is supposed from the effects of poisonous drugs taken, he being quite well during the day.

General Grant and family were at the Burnet House yesterday morning, but soon crossed over to the residence of the General's father.

Joseph Strauss, a cattle dealer, was drowned yesterday morning in Mill creek. He went in to bathe, and in wading out suddenly plunged into a hole where the water stands twenty feet deep. Being unable to swim, he was drowned.

Safe Arrival of the Kalamazoo.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The little steamer Kalamazoo, reported sunk on Lake Michigan, has arrived in safety at Niles.

Death of Major Lawrence Van Buren.

KINDERHOOK, N. Y., July 3.—Major Lawrence Van Buren, brother of President Van Buren, and for many years postmaster of Kinderhook, died suddenly last evening, in this village, in his eighty-fifth year.

SUICIDE.

A Man Shoots Himself to be rid of the Rheumatism.

The Cincinnati *Times*, of July 1, says:—

We are called upon to record another attempt at suicide. A German stone-mason by the name of John Vetter, who lives on the corner of Plum and Wade streets, tried to take his own life yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, by shooting himself through the breast with a pistol. The circumstances of the unfortunate man, and the motives which led to the rash act, will be best explained by the following letter, which he wrote shortly before the attempt:—

"CINCINNATI, June 30.—I hereby give notice of the intention I have to make an end of my sufferings. The main reason for my rash act is rheumatism, which makes me unfit for my profession of stone-mason. This sickness renders my life bitter and hard. I hope that my friends and acquaintances will not reproach me for it, because there is plenty of cripples left. Andrew Biser and Schumann can prepare my body for burial, but need not charge for it. Dear wife, and my children, Frank and John, I must leave you now. If I succeed in this attempt, I hope that you will support your mother as much as in your power lies. In case I should succeed, you will bury me with as little expense as possible. My tools will suffice to defray all expenses. I make the following order for my burial dress—white shirt and pantaloons; that's all I want. Farewell until we meet again. Your father and husband, JOHN VETTER.

"In the last hour of my life, 4·30 o'clock P. M."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—To-day was the end of the June term, and the business incident to such a day was disposed of.

Leopold Rotanzi the individual who attempted to make a fortune by exhibiting to the public a headless rooster, and who was arrested for cruelty to the poor bird, applied upon habeas corpus for his discharge, but was remanded for trial

Thomas Holland and Thomas and Joseph Graveland applied, upon habeas corpus, for their discharge from the charge of the murder of Gallen on the evening of the Democratic delegate elections The Commonwealth's witnesses, however, testified that Gallen challenged McBride's vote, and the latter turned and stabbed him, and then the prisoner joined and made a combined attack upon Gallen. The Judge, of course, under this aspect, remanded the prisoners for trial, and refused to take bail for their appearance, leaving the decision of the degree of the crime to a jury.

William Simpson, a young man, about eighteen years of age, applied for his discharge from a charge of being accessory to a forgery. It was testified that a young man named Lenoir had committed seven forgeries upon the Sixth National Bank, drawing some seven hundred dollars; and that the prisoner acknowledged that he had been rooming with Lenoir, had seen him forge the checks, and had received a portion of the proceeds. The Judge remanded him for trial, fixing his bail at $1000.

An application was made for the release of Philip Madden, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill Gilbert. But as it appeared that the Alderman had committed him upon the oath of eye-witnesses to the occurrence, and they had not been produced in court, the writ of habeas corpus was dismissed.

There were several prisoners in the dock who were confined for trivial offenses, and these the Judge released upon their own recognizances.

In the matter of Daniel J. Heller, convicted of a charge of assault and battery, with intent to ravish a child, the Judge said he felt satisfied that the prisoner's intent was not that which was alleged but that he had taken indecent liberties with the girl, and that the prosecutrix was not adverse to litigation or a settlement for money; and he imposed the sentence of $10 fine and sixty days' imprisonment, which he said would not gratify the malice of any one wishing him evil, and yet would extend the protection of the law to children.

In the case of James Ellenger, convicted of a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill Conductor Stiles, on last election day, the Judge overruled a motion for a new trial and entered judgment upon the first count of the indictment, charging only assault and battery, believing that it would do substantial justice, which was an imprisonment of three months.

—Louis Lane, a colored man, has been convicted in Pittsburg of murder in the first degree, having poisoned his wife with arsenic in May last. This is said to be the fourth wife he has disposed of in that way.

—A large school of blue-fish came into Yarmouth harbor, Mass., last week. It is estimated that between five thousand and six thousand were taken in the Fish Company's weir, and several hundreds in the other two weirs.

—The Eastport (Maine) *Sentinel* says:—"Men are hunting all over town to procure laborers, without success. From appearances we should judge there was as much, and indeed more, work going on here this spring than usual."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, July 3, 1868.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government securities were unchanged. City loans were in fair demand, the new issue sold at 102¼, no change.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 129½, a decline of ½; Reading at 47⅛@47¼, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price of last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52⅛@52¾, no change; Catawissa preferred at 29, a decline of ¼; and Little Schuylkill at 44¼, a decline of ¼.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 49½ was bid for Second and Third; 36 for Fifth and Sixth; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 49 for Chesnut and Walnut; 24 for Spruce and Pine; 10 for Hestonville; 31 for Green and Coates; and 41 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 252 was bid for North America; 160 for Philadelphia; 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 58 for Commercial; 30½ for Mechanics'; 58 for Penn Township; 60 for Girard; 70 for City; and 44 for Consolidation.

Canal shares were dull. 11 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 74 for Morris Canal preferred; and 15½ for Susquehanna Canal.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* says:—"Money was active at 4@5 per cent. on call, with a good demand at the close of the highest rates. The recent break in Tennessee bonds, and more recently the action of Congress in favor of repudiating 10 per cent. of the interest of the public debt, has created distrust among lenders. The gold paid out by the Treasury has also called for some currency, and lenders are firm in demanding full rates."

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

9·30 A. M.	140¼	11·33 A. M.	140⅞
10·00 "	140⅜	11·55 "	140½
10·30 "	140¼	12·00 M.	140⅜
10·30 "	140⅜	12·30 P. M.	140⅜
10·44 "	140¼		

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 110¼@110½; 3 days, 110¾@110⅞. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 13¾@5f. 12½; 3 days, 5f. 11¼@5f. 10.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read R.........c 47 1-16	100 sh Read R.........47 1-16

FIRST BOARD.

$5300	City 6s, New..ls..102¾	300 sh	Read R.........s5. 47⅛
$1000	Leh 6s.gold l....... 88¾	5	do......c.d b.. 46⅞
$4000	do......ls..b5.. 88¾	200	do..ls.s5wn.. 47⅛
$1100	do................ 88¾	100	do..........s5.47 1-16
15 sh	Cam & Am....c..129½	100	do..........c.. 47⅛
200 sh	Ocean Oil.......1 1-16	100	do..........b5.. 47⅛
100 sh	Cata Pf...s60wn.. 29	200	do..........ls.. 47⅛
65 sh	Penna R......ls.. 52⅝	16	do.........d b.. 46⅞
100	do......s5wn.. 52⅝	20	do..........ls.. 46⅞
7	do............. 52⅝	200	do.........s10.. 47⅛
4	do.........rec.. 52⅛	100	do..........c.47 3-16
114	do.........rec.. 52⅝	6.0	do..........ls.. 47¼

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 113¾@113½; old 5-20s, 113¼@113½; new 5-20s, 1864, 110¾@110⅞; do., 1865, 111@111¼; 5-20s, July, 108⅞@109; do., 1867, 108⅞@109; do., 1868, 108⅞@109¼; 10-40s, 106¾@107; 7·30s, June, 109@109¼; do., July, 109@109¼; U. S. Pacific Bonds, 102¾@103. Gold, 140⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, July 3.—There will be no meeting of the Commercial Exchange to-morrow, and business will be universally suspended. The banks, the custom-house, the post-office, and all other public buildings will be closed.

Bark is held firmly, and in good demand. Sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $66 per ton.

The Flour market is devoid of animation, and only a few hundred barrels were disposed of, in lots, at $7 75@8 25 for superfine, 8·50@9 25 for extras, $9·50@10 25 for common and good Northwestern extra family; 300 bbls. fancy sold at $10 75@11; $10@11 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is scarce and steady at $9@9 25 per bbl. 800 bbls. Brandywine Corn Meal sold on secret terms.

The Wheat market is dull, but holders of prime are rather firmer in their views. Sales of good and prime red at $2 20@2·30, and amber at $2·35. Rye is scarce, with small sales at $1 90@1 95 per bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is in limited demand, but prices are stronger. Sales of 1000 bushels yellow at $1·13@1·14, and 2000 bushels Western mixed at $1 10@1·11. Oats are steady, with sales of Pennsylvania at 85@86c., and Southern at 88@89c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky.—Prices are nominal.

New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y.Cent. R............134⅞	Chi. and R. I. R.....105¾
N.Y. and E. R......... 70⅝	Pitts. F.W. and Chi. R. R....................109⅝
Ph. and Rea. R........ 97	Pacific M. S. Co......100⅞
Mich. S. and N. I. R..91⅝	Western Union Tel. 34½
Cle. and Pitt. R..........87	Gold.......................140½
Chi. and N. W. com.78⅛	Market firm.
Chi. and N.W. pref...80¾	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........................JULY 3.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............80 | 12 M..............91 | 2 P. M..............94

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Abd-el-Kader, Nickerson, Marseilles, Workman & Co.
Brig Annie Mitchell, Scott, Halifax, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr E. E. Sylvester, Sylvester, Gloucester, do.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Gen. Grant, Colburn, Richmond, do.
Schr Eclipse, Cook, Norfolk, do.
Schr Osceola, Brown, Petersburg, Va., do.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr A. Eldridge, Hickman, Providence, do.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr A. M. Lee, Dukes, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Vesta, Waite, Portland, do.
Schr Baltimore, Dix, Newburyport, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr A. Haley, Haley, Boston, Wannemacher, Maxfield & Co.
Schr Lehman Blew, Buckaloo, Boston, J. Rommel, Jr.
Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, New Bedford.
Schr D. Brittain, Springer, Boston.
Schr Mary Reilly, Reilly, Boston.
St'r Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, Reuben Foster.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig Eliza McNeill, Small from Boston.
Schr Progress, Foxwell, from Leesburg, with lumber to captain.
Schr Telegraph, Ruark, from Rappahannock river, in ballast to J. T. Justus.
Schr George S. Adams, Baker, 10 days from Portland, with headings to Isaac Hough & Morris.
Schr D. G. Floyd, Kelly, 9 days from Saco, with headings to Isaac Hough & Morris.
Schr D. Brittain, Springer, from Boston.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, from Boston.
Schr Mary Reilly, Reilly, from Boston.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse from Boston.
Schr A. M. Lee, Dukes, from Boston.
Schr A. Haley, Haley, from Boston.
Schr Lehman Blew, Buckaloo, from Boston.
Schr H. Harteau, Jones, from Portland.
Schr A. Eldridge, Hickman, from Maurice River.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, from Portsmouth.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., July 2.—The barque Sarah A. Dudman, from London for Philadelphia, passed in last evening. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Fruiterer, Cottore, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr D. E. Wolfe, Dole, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pantego, N. C., 30th ult.

Schr Wm. Tice, Tice, hence, at Newbern, N. C., 30th ult., and would load to return.

Schrs Sallie Ann, Mart, and Rancocas, Wilson, hence, at Norfolk 29th ult.

Schrs M. D. Ireland, Ireland, and Susan, Sears, hence, at Boston 1st inst.

Schr J. H. Perry, Kelly, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 30th ult.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, July 3.—Arrived, steamship Denmark from Liverpool.

Also, steamship Etna, from Liverpool.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Arrived, barque Sharpsburg, Randell, from Liverpool.
Barque Kosmos, Weirichs, from Bremen.
Barque St. Bernhard, Bahr, from Leghorn.
Barque Haabet, Pederson, from Leghorn.
Barque A. M. Palmer, Scofield, from Montevideo.
Barque Elizabeth, Jensen, from Rio Janeiro.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Democratic Protest, the Platform of the Party.

From the Charleston Courier.

The great question at issue is the platform of the Democratic party in the ensuing Presidential election. That of the Republican party is well ascertained. About this there is no doubt or cavil. This boldly asserts the overthrow of the accustomed and constitutional Governments in the Southern States, and the erection in their place of pretended Governments, under the influence of negro rule, and which owe their origin and existence to the bayonet and to force.

The question involved is the very existence of the Constitution itself, and of chartered liberty. Nor can this issue be disguised or evaded! It is the only point of contest. If the present false and spurious Governments of the South are accepted, then there is no essential point of difference between the two parties. Both will then have accepted the results of radical usurpation and misrule; and on this point both will practically have accepted the same platform. The South will then indeed have been turned over, in spite of her remonstrance and appeal, to the mercy of her subjugators and to the yoke now about her neck.

It is therefore in this crisis as an auspice of hope that we recur to the protest of the Democratic members of Congress, against the similated bills under which these Southern Commonwealths are sought to be bereft of their Stateship and deprived of their inherent rights to representation in the common country and to the control of their internal affairs.

The Democratic members of Congress are the true and authorized exponents of Democratic principles and policy. And this for the simple reason that they are the only representatives before the country of a Democratic constituency. They alone, amid the storm of passion and prejudice which has swept over the land, hold their seats by virtue of Democratic votes. They are, therefore, the real representatives of the popular will of their respective districts, and of the rank and file of the Democratic sentiment of the land.

In view both of the dangers which imperil, and the importance of a clear exposition of the principles which are now at stake, and which demand a positive solution at the hands of the American people, this protest becomes at once a matter of interest and importance. It represents the opinions of the whole of the Democratic party in Congress, without exception. It is therefore authoritative. The National Convention cannot disregard its utterances, without surrendering the vital and distinctive opinions of the organization.

The moment the so-called members from Arkansas, the first presented from the illegal Governments in the South appeared, the forty-four Democratic Representatives in the House with one voice protested upon the record against their admission. They would not even by silence admit the validity of their election, or of their commission. They spread their objections upon the record.

Nor did they leave in doubt the grounds upon which these objections rested. It was, among other things, that the Supreme Court of the United States, the judicial authority of the country, had held that "Reconstruction acts which had created the military governments, of which these delegates were the offspring, to be unconstitutional, the public declaration of which fact was avoided only by the extraordinary and strange device of this Congress in snatching jurisdiction from the court in the McArdle case, when such a public decision was to be made."

We need not go further. It is sufficient that the supreme judiciary holds that the "bayonet made and Congress imposed Constitutions are of no weight, authority, or sanction." And that upon this decision made, although as yet withheld by the usurpations of the radical party, the Democratic members of Congress have planted their faith and organization.

They stand proudly, and with the courage of a true cause and conviction, protesting in behalf of the free people of the North, West, and South, against the right of a military oligarchy, to impose upon the now enslaved States of the South, other than the constitutional taxes, customs, and laws.

In their own eloquent words, "we protest against going into the now proposed copartnership of military dictators and negroes, in the administration of the Government; we demand in the name of the fathers of the Constitution, and for the sake of posterity, not its reconstruction, but the restoration of that sacred instrument, which has been to us all a pillar of fire from 1787 to its present overthrow."

The Democratic members of Congress have thus laid down the platform and principles of the party in its ensuing contest. Can the National Convention ignore these and live?

The Oregon Election.

From the Portland Oregonian.

The opponents of Grant in this State assume that the result of our election indicates a certain defeat of the Union Republican party throughout the country this fall. It is perhaps but natural that they should talk in this wise and endeavor to magnify the importance of the little victory they have won in Oregon. But all candid people will admit that the election in this State is no test of the result elsewhere. There are reasons for this which are perfectly obvious, and which our friends in other States, as well as here, ought to be fully acquainted with.

As the two parties were evenly balanced at our last election, and our opponents had been increasing in numbers for some time in more rapid proportion than ourselves, (owing to the situation and surroundings of the State, and to the fact that large numbers of Rebel refugees had for some time been drifting in this direction), it would have been surprising if the Union party had been able to fully maintain its ground. For the last four years a population has been steadily flocking into Oregon from the so-called border States of the West, and from the Territories adjacent to us on the east and north. This population has been, in large part, composed of those whom the civil commotions forced to leave their former places of residence. They were Rebels or Rebel sympathizers, and of course all of them thorough-going "Democrats." Those who were not active Rebels were of the roving, unsettled class who find it irksome to live in older communities, and who naturally vote the Democratic ticket. The tendency of these classes of population has been for several years in this direction, and the increased Democratic vote shows that they have come in large numbers during the last two years. The returns show that the Union vote throughout the State is as large as it was in the last election. There is a trifling reduction in some counties, but a proportionate gain in others. No doubt a few persons might be found here and there who have changed from the Union to the Democratic side during the past two years; but the number is very inconsiderable. They are too small a fraction to account for the general result. There have also been some changes in our favor—probably fully as many as there have been against us. But the result has not depended to any considerable extent on these changes. The returns show an increased vote in the State, and prove conclusively that this increase has been in favor of the Democratic party. This is the reason why that party has obtained upwards of one thousand majority in this election.

We have before taken occasion to show that the Union party never had anything like the majority in Oregon which the elections of 1862 and 1864 indicated. On these occasions the large Union majorities were due to the fact that the Democrats did not come out to vote. Governor Gibbs, in 1862, received less than half the number of votes which had been thrown in the Presidential election of 1860; yet he was elected by over 3000 majority. Since the war, the Copperheads who were "holed up" have been coming out. Men voted this year who had not voted since 1860. At any time since 1862 the Democratic party in this State would have been able to press the Union party very hard, simply by setting to work and coming out in full force at the elections. But we would have been able to maintain our ground had it not been for the large accessions to the Democratic vote from the classes before described.

This election, therefore, is no indication of the result elsewhere. Most of the other States have little or none of this roving, unsettled population. The people who participated in the great war are as firm and determined as ever to maintain their principles and work out the results they have been striving and fighting for. No person of intelligence and candor will mistake the result of our election for an indication that the Union party will meet with a national defeat. We have as large a vote in this State as we had two years ago, and the Democratic triumph is due to the increased vote which that party has received from the classes who have been drifting in this direction for several years past. They have been gaining on us in this way since 1864, reducing our majority in every election; and this time they have outvoted us. Let none of our friends be deceived by this result into a belief or fear that a Democratic triumph in Oregon under these circumstances portends the defeat of Grant and Colfax.

A Frank Confession.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

"If we can carry the election it makes little difference on what platform or with what candidates * * * It is expedient to pitch our demands in so low a key as to give Republicans an excuse for deserting their party. A party in power can safely do many things which a party out of power cannot attempt without ruin. * * If we can but carry this election, we shall thereafter have swarms of proselytes, and shall experience no difficulty in establishing any reasonable policy. Even the Republican party will look at public questions through very different eyes after a great Democratic victory. It behooves us to have 'gumption' enough to take hold of things by the right end."—*N. Y. World.*

In the above language, our contemporary reveals the sole motive which actuates the Democratic party. "If we can carry the election, it makes little difference on what platform, or with what candidates." Principles are out of the question. Success we aim at, and to achieve it let us resort to any means fair or foul; so says the metropolitan organ of the great unwashed, and it but reiterates their sentiments. In their grab for spoils, the Democratic leaders are willing to jump forward, or jump backward, to achieve success. They are gathering here from near and from far, not to protest against wrong and injustice, not to assert and maintain principles, not to rescue the Government from those they style "revolutionary radicals," but they come simply in order to elect a President who will feed them at the public crib, and permit them to run their arms into the public treasury. "If we can carry the election, it makes little difference on what platform, or with what candidates." These Democratic leaders are willing to nominate Pendleton, who opposed the war, believes that the negro is a brute, and advocates the payment of the public debt in greenbacks, or they are willing to nominate Chase, who supported the war, believes that the negro is a man and a brother, and who advocates the payment of the public debt in accordance with the terms agreed upon! And this is modern Democracy!

A Political Barkis.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The *World* says:—

"If we can carry the election, it makes little difference on what platform or with what candidates."

The *World* reminds us of the preacher who, seeking an appointment in a pro-slavery church, in the old slavery times, promised that in his sermons he would carefully avoid all allusions to either politics or religion.

The *World* is like Barkis, a very willing creature. It will support anything or anybody. It assured the public a few weeks ago that there was not the least difference between Pendleton and Chase, and it appears to be ready now to follow any leader, on any road, under any flag, and against anybody, to victory.

Perhaps victory does not lie in that direction. The *World* has been a good deal scolded at by rabid Democratic journals, lately, because it gave some signs of sound statesmanship and political principle. The Washington *Intelligencer* called it a spy; the *Day Book* spoke of it as a snake in the grass; the *Georgia Constitutionalist* denounced what it called the *World's* "treachery and deceit;" and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* assured its public "the views of the *World* in regard to negro suffrage are not shared by any other Democratic paper, or by any other Democrat, East or West, to our knowledge."

Let the wrath of these zealots cease. The *World*, which has been eating humble-pie for two or three weeks, bolts its last huge mouthful this morning, and has really earned forgiveness.

Universal Nigger Suffrage—The Great Issue of the Campaign.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Many muddle-headed newspapers argue that the present quasi settlement of the Southern States under military rule determines and closes the great point of nigger suffrage, and that this is not an open issue of the present campaign. We pronounce this a fallacy, an impudent pretense, a big lie and a snare. There is no other issue but this, and the whole canvass turns purely and simply upon this point of the political status of the nigger in the Southern States and the right of the States themselves to regulate that status. Universal nigger suffrage and the correlative oppression of the white man are the points that divide the parties and the people. All Democrats—by which we mean all men who are in sympathy with those Democratic principles that are the basis of our Government—are on the one side, and all who in their hearts hate Democracy and popular liberty, who instinctively oppose the supremacy of the people in the Government, are on the other; and these count upon exercising a control against the people, keeping the people down and themselves in office by the manufacture of a bogus vote to be made from the brutal masses of niggers that were slaves but a short time since.

Just at the close of the war the Congress of the United States laid down a basis of settlement for this great issue—a basis that received the immediate assent of nearly the whole loyal people. This was the fourteenth Constitutional amendment, which recognized that States alone have the right to regulate suffrage, and conceded that right to States, affixing the penalty that if any State ruled out any class or race it should lose a proportionate representation in Congress. This was a settlement of the point in accordance with the history and law of the division of power between the States and the general Government, in accordance with the will of the Northern people and satisfactory to the South. But another Congress, unwilling to see our difficulties so easily put out of the way—unwilling to lose the pretext for rearranging the elements of political power so as to give them continued domination—made a reconstruction law utterly subverting that amendment, violating that sacred guarantee of the nation—a law barbarous and tyrannical in its principle and purpose, and not more in conflict with the Constitutional amendment than it is in violation of the whole spirit of our laws, of the laws of society, and the laws of God Almighty. This brutal statute is now the code by which uniformed despots govern the South. It is the rod which General Grant, who consents to be the prime tool of despotic power, holds over a vast division of the American people, at the bidding of some wretches who aim at aristocratic power, and expect to secure it through skilful manipulation of their half human animals of African origin. General Grant is now carrying out this law, and with it driving from the polls white men of the States to admit niggers; he is enforcing that law in derogation of the President's authority, and in defiance of the amendment to the Constitution that has been accepted by the whole people as the true law. The issue before the American people in the present campaign is simply as to who is right in this difference, and which is truly the law—that amendment which is part of the Constitution, and leaves nigger suffrage to the States, or that reconstruction statute which subverts the amendment, and establishes suffrage by military force in defiance of every law, human and divine.

That is the issue, and if Mr. Chase becomes the candidate of the Democratic party, he will recognize it as the issue, and sustain the Constitution and the legitimate right of the States as the true law. We can announce from the best authority that he will do this. As a citizen, as a philosopher or a theorist, Mr. Chase or any other gentleman may have his views of the possibilities of government more or less visionary, and may hold that every creature should vote, just as he might believe in atonement and election with Calvin, or in transubstantiation with the Church of Rome; but as President of the United States he will act on the laws, as the chief officer of a government carried on under a written constitution, he will strictly accept the declarations of that constitution as the ultimate right, and, giving way to no visionary notions of any higher authority, will carry out positively the principles of the amendment and the principles that result from a recognition of the vitality of all the States as sovereign powers. This, then, is the issue, and this the position of the candidate who will sustain the rights of the people; and the question for voters is, Shall we be governed by law or arms? Shall we accept as an emblem of the authority we will submit to the ermine or the epaulet?

The Old Democratic Landmarks.

From the N. Y. World.

A strong disposition being manifested by the Democratic party to stand by its old landmarks, it may not be amiss to recall attention to some of the usages and doctrines to which it may safely adhere in the action of the present National Convention.

With regard to the manner of making the nominations there is no difference of opinion, that we are aware of, in respect to the time-honored rule which makes the votes of two-thirds of the delegates necessary to determine who shall be the candidates. This rule is founded in reason, and probably will never be departed from so long as the Democratic organization exists. It rests upon the principle that the minority has rights which the majority is bound to respect.

It is a safeguard against rash innovations, and against the premature adoption of reforms to which the party has not been fully educated. There are great cardinal principles on which the party has always been agreed, and a majority has no right to innovate on those principles, if the dissenters are nearly as numerous as the advocates. It is wiser to apply this test to the candidates than to the platform, for platforms are often ambiguous; but there may be candidates whose nomination would inevitably commit the party to a novel policy. The nomination of Mr. Pendleton, for example, no matter upon what platform, would cut the party loose from its old moorings as a hard-money party, which is too great an innovation to be made by a bare majority of the delegates attending one National Convention.

The nomination of Judge Chase, to take another example, would commit the party to an indorsement of negro suffrage, which again would be too violent an innovation to be accomplished by a bare majority. By a dexterous choice of phraseology it is always easy enough to draw up a platform to which nobody in the party will object, but the public record of a candidate is a thing which cannot be obscured. The two-thirds rule is an effectual barrier to fitful or ill-advised changes, and even to wholesome changes whose premature adoption would split the party.

As the average temper of the party is unfavorable to forsaking its settled traditions, we suppose the National Convention will stand by the hard-money doctrines from which the party never deviated in the days of its power, and on which it won some of its most splendid victories. A sound currency, resting on the basis of the precious metals, is what the party fought for in the days of Jackson and Van Buren, and the reform was carried so far that the Government repudiated everything but coin in its own transactions. It neither received nor paid out anything but the precious metals, and after a long trial the people were so well satisfied with this system that, had it not been for the war, the pure hard-money system in Government transactions would never have been abandoned.

If we are ever to recover the lost ground, it must be under the guidance of the Democratic party. One of the most popular things the National Convention can put into our platform will be a denunciation of false money and a safe and speedy method of getting back to specie payments. The sham money which is the curse of business, is the work of the Republican party, and a part of its work which the Democratic party can never in reason or consistency accept.

Another of the old Democratic landmarks which it is the duty of the party to stand by, is its doctrine of State rights and State equality. The particular rights which have been most wantonly infringed by the Republican party are the right to representation in Congress, and the right of each State to determine for itself the qualifications of voters. These, therefore, are the rights which the Convention will probably reassert with the most strenuous emphasis. The Chicago Convention proclaimed the strange doctrine that a part of the States can determine the rules of suffrage for themselves, and that the other part cannot. The Constitution concedes to every State all the rights it concedes to any, and we suppose the Democratic National Convention will set forth the Constitutional doctrine on this subject, and reclaim for each State the right to say who shall vote in its elections, and the right to be represented in Congress by such persons as voters legally in possession of the elective franchise may choose.

We trust there will be no such nonsense in the platform as that this is exclusively a white man's government, for this was never at any time a Democratic doctrine. The Democratic doctrine is that this is a government of the people, and that it is the right of each State to determine who are the people qualified for political functions therein. When a State has freely decided this question, it is the duty of the Federal Government, and all of the other States, to respect its decision. It is all one to them whether any particular State allows its negroes to vote or not. It is none of their business; and our political woes have all come from the States and the Federal Government not minding their own business. Here in New York we allow negroes to vote on a property qualification.

In our circumstances this is a sound rule; but whether sound or not, we should regard it as a piece of impertinence for the National Convention to tell us that we ought to change it. The same exemption from outside intermeddling which we claim for ourselves we are bound to concede to every other State. The Southern States, at present, find themselves in a new and anomalous condition, and negro suffrage being a present fact, each must determine for itself what, all circumstances considered, it is best to do about it. The National Convention has no call to dictate, nor even to advise, their course.

The Sutro Tunnel.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The application of Adolph Sutro and his associates in the Sutro Tunnel Company to Congress for the loan of Government bonds to the amount of $5,000,000, to aid in boring a tunnel for draining and removing the ore from the celebrated Comstock Lode in Nevada, calls for a grant of a novel character. We are opposed to aiding public or private enterprises of any kind unless there are the most unequivocal proofs of the necessity, profit, and safety of doing so, and we have therefore examined this project with every predisposition to oppose it. If our prejudices have been reversed by investigation, it is probable that the same facts which have convinced us of the propriety of such a grant may convince others.

The Comstock Lode is, geologically, a fissure vein (or chasm created by a volcanic convulsion, rending the earth's crust and filling the rent by injection from below) filled with mineral quartz bearing both gold and silver in the proportion of $2 in silver to $1 of gold. It appears upon the surface for several hundred feet in width and several miles in length, running north and south, and dipping, at an angle of 45 degrees, to an indefinite depth. Upon this ledge, some thirty or forty mining companies have claims, forty-seven shafts have been sunk, some of them to a depth of eight hundred or nine hundred feet, and within six years past over $80,000,000 of gold and silver bullion have been extracted, while the present annual yield exceeds $16,000,000. But the best geologists certify that the Comstock is a larger and more regular and permanent vein than either the great Potosi mine of Bolivia, which yielded $1,200,000,000, the Veta Madre of Guanajuato, $800,000,000, or the Veta Grande of Zacatecas, $650,000,000—the two last being the richest mines of Mexico. It is fair to assume that the wealth of the Comstock Lode has only been tapped at the surface; and yet the shares of the mining companies are declining in value, the mines are upon the verge of suspending operations, and, if unassisted by the Government, must shortly reach the limit beyond which every dollar of ore extracted will cost more than a dollar to extract. This is because, first, as the shafts descend, the cost of pumping up the water, expelling the foul vapors, and raising the ore, increases in almost geometrical ratio; and, secondly, the companies working separately are each compelled to pay for separate engines, works, fires, and to sustain a separate set of workmen and officers. The expense of each company draining its own mine exceeds any consolidated system which would drain all the mines, as in a city the expense of each householder building his own waterworks, sewers, gas-works, etc., would exceed the expense of having water, gas, and sewerage, furnished by one source. These expenses have so increased that the three hundred tons of gold and silver extracted last year, worth 16,000,000, were mined at a cost of $15,500,000, leaving only $500,000 profit, which would be a very moderate interest on the capital invested. Indeed, careful computations show that the shafts cannot be sunk to a depth of one thousand nine hundred feet without increasing the cost of pumping to five million dollars per annum, and that, long before this stage should be reached, the works will have to be wholly abandoned. Nor is the increase in expense the only objection to pumping. The pumping works introduce into the mines a vast quantity of wood-work and machinery, which soon rots and wears out, and requires replacing. Meanwhile, the mines are always heated, damp, and dangerous to the lives of the miners; while any cessation in the exhausting and profitless labor of pumping fills up the mines and destroys the results of the capital and labor previously expended.

The Sutro Tunnel Company proposes to drain the mines, both of water and ore, by a nearly horizontal tunnel, seven miles long, running from the base of the mountain and striking the lode at a point 2000 feet below the surface, with side galleries so constructed as to serve all the companies operating on the lode. The tunnel would be twelve feet in width and ten in height, which would afford sufficient space for a railroad for ore each way, and the stream of water underneath, with a descent of one inch per hundred feet. The moment the tunnel is complete, it drains and ventilates all the mines perfectly by the force of gravity.

Such enterprises are familiar to the miners of Europe. Little Saxony has constructed more than a hundred miles of mining tunnel; Hanover nearly as much. Some of their tunnels are nine or ten miles in length. The Sutro Tunnel will pierce three or four considerable lodes before striking the Comstock, and the amount of mineral wealth which it will make available is almost incalculable. It is reasonable to suppose that it will increase the production of the Comstock Lode alone to $50,000,000 a year. From the great depth at which it strikes the lode, it will drain the mines for a hundred years. The Tunnel Company has obtained agreements from the proprietors of all the mines to be drained, for the payment of a royalty of $2 per ton on all ore extracted after the tunnel strikes the lode; which would insure the Company an income, it is believed, of $2,000,000 per year, the whole of which is pledged to the payment of the Government bonds loaned to aid the company. It is expected that the tunnel would be completed within four years, and that the $5,000,000 loaned would be repaid from the profits of the tunnel within three years thereafter. Mr. Sutro has prosecuted his undertaking with an energy worthy the grandeur and importance which must attach to it should it succeed. Beside the hearty co-operation of the Legislature and people of Nevada, and of the mining companies interested, and of the Committee of the House on Mines and Mining, to whom the subject was referred, and of the press of the Pacific States and the mining interests, his project is indorsed by such distinguished experts as Professor Bowen of Harvard; Baron Von Beust, Chief of the Mining Department of Saxony; Bernhard Von Cotta, Professor of Mining and Geology at Freiburg; Julius Weissbach, Royal Saxonian Mining Councillor and Professor; Dr. Von Dechen, Chief of the Mining Department and Privy Councillor of Prussia; H. Koch, Royal Prussian Chief Mining Councilor; Bruno Kerl, Professor at the Royal Mining School of Berlin; Michel Chevalier, the French Economist and Senator; A. Daubree, Inspector-General of the Mines of France; and many others of like eminence and special familiarity with the subject. The construction of a single tunnel like that proposed would demonstrate to practical miners and capitalists the utility of such enterprises wherever operations have been prosecuted on fissure veins to a depth that renders the cost equal to the income, and would thus lead to the prosecution of other similar enterprises by private capital. The case is a unique and peculiar one. The consequences of withholding the aid will be the speedy destruction and loss of the private capital now invested in mines to five times the value of the aid sought; while the consequences of granting the aid will probably be to add very heavily to our annual product of gold and silver, upon which we rely in some measure for the discharge of the national debt. The prospect that the Government will be speedily repaid the amount advanced seems to be more immediate than in the case of any similar aid it has ever given. The only question, therefore, seems to be, not whether the aid should be extended, but on what terms. With every allowance for the energy with which M. Sutro has prosecuted the work, in the hope of enlisting private capital in the enterprise, it would seem reasonable that, if the Government furnish the entire means of bringing it to a successful conclusion, and sustain, as it must, all the risk of the operation, it should be paid not merely the principal and interest of the amount advanced, but a perpetual royalty on the proceeds of the operation of the tunnel, which might wisely be devoted to the endowment of schools of mining or other similar purpose, or to the payment of the national debt.

Twaddle by Telegraph.

From the N. Y. World.

The Duke of Argyll, traditionally known as the MacCallum More, and politically famous as the "bargee's wife," yesterday presided over a grand dinner given in London to Mr. Cyrus W. Field. "Surrounded," to use his gracious and statistical phrase, "by three hundred gentlemen and many ladies," the noble head of the Campbells, who are always coming, sent a despatch to President Johnson which breathes the most philanthropic sentiments in the most convivial spirit. Translated from the rather elaborate Scotch of the original into the familar British tongue, the Duke's telegram may be said to signify, "President Johnson, I looks towards ye."

To which, for President Johnson, Secretary Seward genially responds, "I has your eye." Whereupon, music by the band, and a consentaneous tossing off of full glasses of champagne down the throats of "the three hundred gentlemen and many ladies," in London, and of the President and the Secretary in Washington. Consentaneous, we say, and contemporaneous. For, rising to the height of the great occasion, Secretary Seward sent for the head of the Washington Observatory, and insisted upon knowing just exactly how long before it was sent he had received the Duke's despatch. That astronomical authority having consulted his tables, replied, "Two hours by the watch, Mr. Secretary!" "Very good, sir"—with a wave of the official hand such as Prince Kung could not have bettered —"What, he! within there! cause the man of wires to telegraph to His Grace the Duke of Argyll that, like the man in the moon, he has come down too soon. Inform him that in precisely two hours (meridian of Washington) from this moment his Excellency the President of the United States and the head of the Department of Foreign Affairs will be clinking glasses with him across the Atlantic. And now leave me in peace with a thimble full of bitters, and woe to him who winds his bugle-horn in bower or hall before the hour!" Thus the Secretary, polymetic, bathymetic, the Joey B. of Columbia, the tough, the downy, and the devilish sly.

Meanwhile to the Duke thus dining and wining with his "three hundred gentlemen and many ladies," enter another messenger, bearing greeting from Peter Cooper, who built an institute, and from Tal. P. Shaffner, who did not lay a cable. "I love you," quoth Peter Cooper, in kindly wise, "and I pray that England may be to America as the glutinous friend in the Scriptures who sticketh closer than a brother."

"For my part," quoth Tal. P. Shaffner, "I care but little for Dukes and such, having consorted chiefly with Czars and Princes of the earth, but Cyrus W. Field! my foeman trusty and true, I have met you—and I am yours! Take my hat, and live happy ever after! O, greater than Columbus!!"

Of these things shall there never be an end? There is no harm in them, do you say, O, good-natured reader? But there is harm in them. There is always harm in resultless gabble; and it is such a sheer insult to the intelligence of this nineteenth century to suppose that the real importance of the transatlantic cable can be advanced, or its usefulness as a "bond of union" between Europe and America in any way increased by this preposterous exchange of twaddle by telegraph, that for very shame's sake we pray the rational people of both sides of the sea to cry out, as with one voice, "Hold—Enough!"

806.—CAST-OFF CLOTHING.—THE HIGHest price paid for Ladies and Gents. Address H. BRITTON,
11 6 1m2p No. 806 SOUTH Street.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.)

BRANDY, WINE, GIN, ETC.

NEALL & McBRIDE,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.,
AND DISTILLERS OF
FINE OLD RYE, BOURBON AND MONONGAHELA
WHISKY,
PURE AND UNADULTERATED,
No. 151 South FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Liquors by the Bottle and Demijohn furnished expressly for family and medicinal purposes. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to. 1 27thstuxp

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Champagne, imported and for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GLOria" Champagne, imported and for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
4 11 ½ 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 333 SOUTH STREET
Has large assortment of
MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk, Velvet, Felt, Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc., wholesale and retail. 5 16

R. HAFLEIGH
IS NOW RETAILING
LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S
STRAW GOODS,
AT HIS WHOLESALE STORE,
No. 413 ARCH Street.
tmwf3mr PHILADELPHIA.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. F. BUTLER,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 142 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
6 5 1m PHILADELPHIA.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 ½ rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
BELOW WALNUT.
An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmw6m

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,
NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. [3 10 mw

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—
MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
No. 718 CHESNUT Street,
manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 11 1

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 9 ½ wfm

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS
Hyatt's Patent Lead Band and Cement Sidewalk Lights, Vault Lights, Floor and Roof Lights, made by Brown & Bros., Chicago. For sale, fitted, and laid down by
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue,
fwtm 3m Sole Agents for Philadelphia.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 3 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 12 4

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—These bodies met yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch.—President Stokley in the chair. A communication was received from the National Guards, the Gray Reserves, and other military organizations, asking for an appropriation of $500 for music to be used in the parade on the Fourth of July. A resolution for the appointment of a joint special committee to confer with the committee appointed at the recent meeting of the citizens favorable to the building of a bridge across the Delaware, was passed. The Superintendent of the Girard Estate was directed to alter the stores Nos. 1125 and 1127 Chesnut street to suit the views of renters. A resolution authorizing the Superintendent of City Railroads to remove the railroad track on the south side of Market street, between Eleventh and Thirteenth streets, was agreed to. An ordinance appropriating $2500 for an alteration to Select Council chamber during the recess was agreed to. The Board of Control were requested to furnish the names of the architect and the amount paid to each out of the million loan for the erection of school buildings. The resolution allowing the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company to erect temporary buildings for freight at Swanson street and Washington avenue, was referred. The bill to carry into effect the Act of Assembly authorizing the appointment of an inspector for stationary steam engines and boilers, was fixed as the special order of the day for next Thursday. The bill creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works, the purchase of League Island, and the erection of a new ice-boat, was taken up, and two-thirds of the members not voting for its passage, was not adopted. The Almond street wharf bill then passed. A number of bills from Common Council were agreed to, when the Chamber adjourned.

Common Council.—President Marcer was in the chair. A communication from the Mayor, submitting a resolution passed by the Park Commissioners asking the Chamber to pass the Loan bill for the extension of the Park before the next adjournment; laid on the table. The subject of building a bridge across the Delaware was brought up, debated, and postponed. A resolution giving the property-owners on Broad street, between Poplar and Coates streets, the right to widen the footways, was referred to the Survey Committee. The Highway Committee reported resolutions to repave Delaware avenue from Davis' Landing to Shippen street, and from Vine to Coates streets, with Belgian pavement; to tramway Artizan, O'Neil, Peale, Wayne, and Virginia streets; to grade, curb, and pave Venango and Rittenhouse streets; to grade Warren, Filbert, Vienna, and Woodstock streets; to open Diamond street from Sixth to Seventh, Norris from Germantown avenue to Eighth street, and Wood from Levering to Cotton streets; to pave Walnut street from Thirty-eighth to Thirty-ninth; Franklin from Montgomery to Columbia avenue; Ash from Richmond to William; Almond from Norris to Otis; Warren from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-ninth streets; to curb and pave footways on Mulberry and Hancock streets; to open Susquehanna avenue, Twenty-first, Knox, and Cumberland streets. The ordinance creating a loan of $4,000,000 for the extension of Fairmount Park, was passed. Additional appropriations of $150 to each of the following fire companies:—Franklin Engine, Excelsior Hose, of Frankford, and Union Engine, of Rising Sun. A resolution suspending the Moymensing and Washington Hose Companies from active service, was passed. The ordinance making the annual appropriation to the Fire Department, was pased. A bill locating the Congress Engine, of Chesnut Hill, as a steam fire company, was lost. Four hundred dollars were appropriated, by resolution, to remove a sunken boat in the Schuylkill at South street wharf. A resolution to appoint a joint special committee of five from each chamber to consider the propriety of erecting a morgue was passed. Bills from Select Council, approving the sureties of the contractors for cleaning the streets north of Market street, and appropriating money for the work, was passed. A resolution to submit proposals from Philadelphia mechanics for the building of engines for the Twenty-fourth Ward Water Works, was made the special order of the day for Thursday next. A resolution, requesting the Mayor to issue a proclamation forbidding the depositing of garbage on the public highways, was agreed to. An ordinance from Select Council, fixing the day of adjournment of Councils next Thursday, was passed. Adjourned.

THE JOURNEYMEN BRICK-MAKERS.—A meeting of the journeymen brick makers of the southern part of the city was held last evening at Kater Hall, South street, near Fifteenth. Thomas McAvoy in the chair, James Sands, Secretary. The object of the meeting was to regulate the price of labor and for the transaction of such business as might be brought before the members.

James Givens stated that, having entered into a contract with the down-town employers to work for $3·25 during the season, he was opposed to agitating the subject of an increase of wages.

John Fry moved that this Association demand the same scale of wages as the up-town brick-makers, to take effect after next Monday week.

Edward Heffren was opposed to a strike unless all the brick-makers in the lower section of the city united in the strike.

James McKenny was in favor of standing by the up-town brick-makers in their endeavors to obtain the advance.

Mr. Foyle stated that some of the up-town master brick-makers were now giving the wages, $4 per day.

Mr. Givens was in favor of the appointment of a committee to wait upon the employers before entering upon a strike.

Mr. McAvoy, President, said that he was not in the strike. If the wages should be five dollars per day it would not benefit him, his contract with his employer having been made at a fixed salary the year round.

A motion made to lay the proposition for an increase of wages on the table prevailed.

A motion for the appointment of a committee of three from each yard to wait upon the employers to acquaint them with their wishes for an increase of wages corresponding with the up town employers, was laid on the table.

At this juncture it was announced that a delegation from the up-town yards was present. William A. Minther stated that the object of their visit was to inform this meeting of their action and its results. He was happy to say that there are seven yards now up town in which the advance is being paid. Inducements are now being held out to the journeymen which, if embraced, will benefit the brick-makers at large. The down-town brickmakers would consult their interests by uniting with the up-town associations. The Committee on Loan of the uptown association, he said, had reported during the evening that a loan of $20,000 was now at their disposal to aid in starting a co-operative brick yard, if such should be necessary.

On motion a committee was appointed to wait on the master brick-makers, to ascertain if they are in favor of paying the same wages as the up town brick-makers.

On motion a committee was appointed to confer with the up-town brick-makers in reference to calling a mass meeting of the trade.

The Chair appointed John Deviney, Stewart Forbes, Michael Mullen, Hugh Donnell, and George Wate. The meeting then adjourned.

BOUND OVER.—John Winters has been bound over by Alderman Toland, to answer the charge of obtaining drugs on forged orders. The accused was in the employ of a firm on Second street, and, it is alleged, obtained drugs from another firm on an order to which the name of his employer was forged. He is a young man of respectable connections.

LOST HIS POCKET-BOOK.—While in Common Council Chamber yesterday, Mr. Daniel P. Ray, of the Eighteenth Ward, was relieved of his pocket-book, containing a small sum of money and a number of due bills.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Jacob Foulke was seriously injured yesterday, by jumping from a train of cars on the Trenton Railroad, near White Horse Station. He was removed to his home at White Hall.

AWARD OF CONTRACTS.—Contracts for building sewers will be awarded as follows:—For building Cohocksink sewer east of Front street, Andrew Hague & Co.; from Cohocksink Creek, extending to Mifflin, Murphy & Co.; Gunner's Run, Charles J. Kennedy; three feet sewer on Seventeenth street, James Young; three feet sewer on Eighteenth street, George W. Mooney; Cohocksink Creek, from Ninth to Sixteenth, John Clark; Twelfth street, three-feet sewer, James Young; Eleventh street, three-feet sewer, James Young; Washington avenue, three-feet sewer, James Young; Locust street, three-feet sewer, George W. Mooney; North College avenue and Twenty-fourth street, James Young; Warren street, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-seventh, James Young; Eleventh and Brown streets, Charles J. Kennedy.

The approximate cost of this work will be about $389,766·75, distributed thus:—Eastern extension Cohocksink Creek, $91,984; western, $141,155; Mifflin street, $44,270; Gunner's Run, $51,837·50; Seventeenth, $6270; Eighteenth, $6426; Twelfth, $3894·89; Eleventh, $2972; Washington, $4174·60; Locust, $7828·80; North College avenue, $12,526·85; Thirty-sixth, $4546 80; Brown and Eleventh, $11,880·40.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Edward McManus has been bound over by Alderman Boswell to answer the charge of cruelly treating a horse. He was driving an animal harnessed to a heavily loaded cart, which it was scarcely able to draw, by reason of a sore foot and shoulder, and weakness. McManus was not the owner of the horse.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a boy about thirteen years old was found drowned near Bristol. He was dressed in drab cassimere pants and gray woollen shirt, on which was marked the name of Lewis Godfrey. William Early, Coroner of Bristol, took charge of the body.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—A lad about thirteen years old, was caught yesterday in the act of stealing a copy of the *Ledger* from under a door at southeast corner of Seventh and Market streets. He was provided with a stick to enable him to draw the paper from under the door.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The roof of a house in the rear of No. 722 Bedford street, was slightly damaged by fire last evening.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY JOTTINGS.

—The Daily Union Prayer-meeting, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be held to-morrow in the chapel of the Arch Street M. E. Church, Southeast corner of Broad and Arch streets, at 11 o'clock A. M. George H. Stuart, Esq., will preside. Addresses by Rev. Drs. Newton, Willits, Talmage, and others. The public are invited.

—The Republicans of the Twenty-sixth Ward will raise a large flag at Fifteenth and Federal streets, at sunrise to-morrow morning. A national salute will be fired at the same time, and again at sunset. The gun will be under command of Captain Charles J. Bickerton, Lieutenant James Patton, Sergeant J. R. Jackson, and Private Charles Kepler.

—The Eastburn Mariners' Church held a festival last night at the Washington Building, Third street, above Spruce. A large number of persons were present, and several addresses were made.

—On Wednesday, Beck's Philadelphia Band performed at the Pennsylvania Asylum for the Insane, and gave great delight to the inmates.

—A meeting of the Hod-carriers' Union will be held this evening, at Logan's Hall, Seventeenth and Vine streets.

—A meeting of the Journeymen Cigar-makers' Society will be held this evening, at 8 o'clock, at No. 306 New street.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSIVE MATERIAL.

Wonderful Effects of Dynamite on Solidified Glycerine—Immense Rocks Knocked into Cobble-stones by a Handful of it.

A paragraph has been going the round of the papers to the effect that the Prussian military chemists had succeeded in precipitating the explosive liquid nitro-glycerine in the solid form. It has been known now for a number of months, and has received the very appropriate name of dynamite, on account of the extraordinary amount of explosive power which is stored up in it. Its invention is due to Mr. Alfred Nobel, the gentleman who first made the manufacture and use of nitro-glycerine perfectly safe and practicable. Dynamite is a somewhat moist powder, very closely resembling raw beet-root sugar; is quite inodorous and unchanged in the air, even though the air be very warm. A person had it exposed for forty days and nights to a temperature ranging from 180 to 200 degrees Fahrenheit, without any sensible change resulting in its weight, explosiveness, or any other of its chemical and physical properties. Of its perfect safety there is no room for entertaining a doubt; at all events, no person who has used it, or seen it used, entertains any. If a handful, or even a shovelful of it is thrown upon a fire, you may stand close by with impunity, as it will burn away as simply and harmlessly as a similar quantity of powdered brimstone. Or take a dynamite cartridge, cut it through with a sharp knife, and, holding one of the pieces in the hand, ignite and continue to hold it until the fire reaches the end of the paper cartridge case. There is simply rapid combustion, no explosion. Then the reader may understand that heat alone will not explode this dynamite. Neither will any ordinary percussion, if unassisted. How then, it may be asked, is the substance to be exploded? By the combined influence of the heat of a spark and percussion at the same moment of time. This combination of force is obtained by exploding an extra strong percussion cap, or a small bag of gunpowder, in absolute contact with the dynamite. To explode the percussion cap it is necessary that it should be fitted tightly upon the end of a gutta-percha fuse. The rapidity and power of an explosion by means of dynamite are something terrific. It is calculated that the rapidity of the explosion is as great as 20,000 feet per second; and by comparing the mechanical or eruptive work which it does, it is known to possess from five to seven times as much explosive force as gunpowder. This must be the case, when it is known that its powder is to that of nitroglycerine as 70 is to 100. In burning or exploding it yields no smoke; if burned in the open air it yields a light flame, very like that from burning spirits of wine. It is not affected by damp, and may be exploded in contact with wet rock or under water if well compressed, but it is better then to explode it in water-proof tubing. Some experimental blasting operations with Dynamite upon hard whinstone or trap rock recently took place, and were perfectly staggering in their results. One of the experiments was with a large mass of the rock, weighing perhaps from ten to fifteen tons. It was broken up into pieces of more suitable size without boring any hole whatever, but simply by exploding a quantity of Dynamite about equal in bulk to one's two fists (perhaps less than that) upon the surface of the mass—the Dynamite being previously covered with clay. An effect of a most extraordinary character was simultaneously produced. Another mass of whinstone, about one-fifth of the size of the large mass, was lying parallel to it, and about 1½ or 2 feet from it. The lesser block was broken into several pieces also—"broken with fright," as the manager of the quarry graphically put it. If used in bore-holes for blasting solid rocks, Dynamite scarcely needs any tampering or stemming; and it exerts such an enormous amount of eruptive force that fewer bore-holes, and these of less size, are required than for gunpowder. It would almost seem that the days of gunpowder were well-nigh numbered, so far as military engineering, and blasting in quarries, mines, tunnels, and railway rock cuttings are concerned. It will shiver to pieces cast iron, gun metals, or the toughest timber, and tear and break wrought iron. That it will do so, the following fact may be mentioned:—A small tin case was partially filled with dynamite, and underneath it, at a few inches' distance, a piece of half-inch boiler-plate was placed. The dynamite was exploded, and it was afterwards found that the plate was riddled with holes, which were due to the passage of fragments of tin-plate through it. It is not the Prussian military chemists—if there really be any such persons—but Mr. Nobel, to whom this invention is due. He has already been awarded a gold medal for it by the Royal Academy of Sciences of Stockholm.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·33	MOON RISES	....
SUN SETS	7·34	HIGH WATER	1·30

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG,
COATES WALTON,
THOMAS POTTER,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

Steamer	From	For	Date
FOR AMERICA.			
Bellona	London	New York	June 13
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	June 17
Etna	Liverpool	New York	June 19
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	June 23
Hansa	Southampton	New York	June 23
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	June 24
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	June 24
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 25
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	June 24
Europa	Glasgow	New York	June 24
China	Liverpool	New York	June 27
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	June 30
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	June 30
FOR EUROPE.			
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	July 4
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	July 4
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	July 4
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	July 7
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	July 8
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	July 8
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	July 11
Etna	New York	Liverpool	July 13
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	July 18
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Aspinwall	July 4
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	July 8
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 9
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	July 9
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	July 11
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	July 21
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, Reuben Foster

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Maud Potter, Shields, 8 days from Matanzas, with molasses to S. Morris Wain & Co.
Schr N. & H. Gould, Crowell, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to David Cooper.
Schr A. J. Bradshaw, Dix, 4 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Lucy Copp, 12 days from Eastport, with fish to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following shows the number of vessels that have arrived during each month the present year, as compared with 1867:—

	1868.			1867.		
Months.	For.	Coast.	Total.	For.	Coast.	Tot
January	25	303	328	6	58	64
February	25	65	90	45	406	505
March	127	926	953	47	689	736
April	103	3323	3426	156	1342	1498
May	128	4187	4315	112	2165	2277
June	96	4091	4187	86	3641	3727
	504	12,895	13,399	432	8355	8807

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Propontis, Higginson, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, at Boston yesterday.
Steamship Valley City, Morgan, hence, at Richmond 30th ult.
Steamship Utility, Fargo, hence, at Providence 30th ultimo.
Barque J. L. Thiermann, Nordenholz, for New York, sailed from Bremerhaven 19th ult.
Brig Abby Ellen, Orcutt, for Satilla River, Ga., cleared at New York 1st inst.
Brig Wenonah, Davis, hence, at Portland 30th ult.
Brig Nigreta, Stowers, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 1st inst.
Brig George Harris, French, for Sombrero to load for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 29th ult.
Brig George S. Berry, Fassett, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 30th ult.
Brig Birchard & Torry, Frisbee, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth previous to 30th ult.
Brig Alice Lea, Herring, hence, at Barbados 16th ult.
Schr M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth previous to 30th ult.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 1st inst.
Schr Wauponsa, Palmer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 30th ult.
Schr Wm. Boardman, Billard, hence, at Providence 1st inst.
Schrs E. Sinnickson, Winsmore; F. L. Porter, Small; Charlotte Shaw, Reeves; J. T. Weaver, Weaver; S. Morris, Seaman; M. E. Simmons, Gandy; E. J. Heraty, Meredith; J. S. Austin, Davis; S. B. Wheeler, Lloyd; and M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, hence, at Boston 1st instant.
Schr Nellie C. Paine, hence, below Boston 1st inst.
Schr Samuel Gilman, Kelley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 1st inst.
Schr Abner Taylor, Gulliver, hence, at Bangor 30th ultimo.
Schr Ocean Bird, Marsh, for James river to load lumber for Philadelphia, cleared at Richmond 30th ult.
Schrs J. D. Ingraham, Nickerson, hence for Hartford, and J. J. Little, Little, hence for Lynn, at New York 1st inst.
Schrs Free Wind, Rhinebeck, from Providence; Honest Abe, Conroy, from Plainsville; and Wind Murphy, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia, at New York 1st inst.
Schrs H. G. Ely, McAllister, and John McShain, hence at Richmond 30th ult.
Schrs H. Blackman, Jones, and B. Strong, Brown, hence, at Providence 30th ult.
Schr Revenue, Gandy, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 30th ult.
Schr George Kilborn, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 28th ult.
Steamer Brunette, Howes, hence, at New York 1st instant.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given, that in conformity with the intimation contained in the notice from this House, dated 4th March last, a strip of green light will henceforward be shown from the Avon Lighthouse, Bristol Channel, on a bearing W. and W. by S., to facilitate the navigation of the river by night.

By order. ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, June 18, 1868.

SCHEETZ'S
CELEBRATED
BITTER CORDIAL.
N. W. Cor. of FIFTH and RACE Sts.

This medical preparation is purely vegetable, composed of various herbs, gathered from the great storehouse of nature, and selected with the utmost care. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results. It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Bowel Complaint, Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, Faintings, Sick Stomach, Headache, etc. It creates an appetite, proves a powerful digester of food, and will counteract the effects of liquor in a few minutes. As indisputable evidence of its medical properties, we append the following:—

Strong Testimonial from Fire Marshal Blackburn.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1868.

Jacob Scheetz, Esq.—My Dear Sir:—Some eight months ago, when suffering from great nervous prostration, the result of exposure and overtasked energies, I was induced by you (an old friend) to take as a Tonic your celebrated Bitter Cordial; and so agreeably surprising have been its beneficial effects, that I cannot refrain from thus bearing testimony in its favor. As a beverage, it is as pleasant and delightful as a glass of rich dark-brown Sherry; as an appetizer before meals, perfectly magical, and as a digester of food, the most potent compound I ever knew. Altogether, I consider it one of the happiest combinations of medicinal herbs ever offered to the public as a curative. I most cheerfully and confidently recommend it to every sufferer from Debility, Dyspepsia, and Rheumatism. As a substitute for the villanous alcoholic and vinous concoctions imbibed at too many of the public bars of the present day, it must also prove a blessing.

Very truly yours,
ALEXANDER W. BLACKBURN,
6 16mwf13t Fire Marshal.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR, N. Y.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 5, 1868.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, July 6, 1868, for deepening, by dredging the harbor of Ogdensburg, N. Y., so as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places and in the order named, viz.:—

Section I. On the outer bar across the channel into the upper harbor, northeasterly from the light-house, where about 13,000 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.

Section II. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf, and the Rome Railroad depot where, it is estimated, about 25,000 cubic yards of very hard "hard-pan," with gravel and small boulders, must be taken out.

All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.

The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and not later than August 15, 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1869.

Bidders must propose for the whole work, either by one price per cubic yard for the whole, or by different prices for each section. The estimated quantities named above will be used in calculating the aggregate of the bids.

Bids must be made upon printed blanks, which can be procured at this office, or similar written ones, which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to bidders, but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Ogdensburg before sending in their bids.

C. E. BLUNT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers,
6 22 3w Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS
SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.
Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.
Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
ATWOOD SMITH,
6 18 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
15,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value, Cost, $1089,679 26.	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,384·35
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5076·00, estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103,017·10 Cash in Drawer 298·52	103,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Joseph H. Seal,
Theophilus Paulding,
Hugh Craig
Edward Darlington
John R. Penrose,
H. Jones Brooke,
Henry Sloan,
George G. Leiper,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,

James C. Hand,
Samuel E. Stokes,
James Traquair,
William C. Ludwig,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
John D. Taylor,
Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George W. Bernardou,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
J. B. Semple, "
A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1868
$23,693·23.	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,

George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 3 12

INSURE AT HOME.
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR..........PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL E. STOKES..........VICE-PRESIDENT.
JNO. W. HORNOR..........A. V. P. and ACTUARY.
HORATIO S. STEPHENS..........SECRETARY.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL $150,000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.
Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.
Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,

HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
W. C. LONGSTRETH,
WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.

David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST.
DAVID B. HILT

No. 409 WALNUT St.
AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., LL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9} PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 426 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES Secretary. [5 18 3m
BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Surveyor.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. E. Owens,
Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence,
Hon Stephen T. Wilson,
James V. Kirk,
R. C. Worthington,
Wm. R Cressan,
John Smick,
Edward N. Grattan,

Arthur Maginnis,
Wm. W. Fenner,
Dr. M. McEwen,
Nathan Haines,
Thomas Williams,
Howard A. Mickle,
J. Kemp Bartlett,
Chas. K. McDonald.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, . $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
Richard D. Wood,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,

George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25}

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,

John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30}

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1} BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30}

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72

HARRIS & NEWHALL,
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 515 MINOR Street, Philadelphia.
Manufacturers of
ENGLISH GLAZED HARDWARE, BLASTING AND MANILLA PAPERS 4 13 3m

FINANCIAL.

660 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Sixty miles of track have been laid this spring, and the whole line between the Atlantic and Pacific States is being pushed forward more rapidly than ever before. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and it is not impossible that the entire track, from Omaha to Sacramento, will be finished in 1869 instead of 1870. The means provided are ample, and all that energy, men and money can do to secure the completion of this

GREAT NATIONAL WORK

At the earliest possible day, will be done.

The UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY receive:—

I.—A **GOVERNMENT GRANT** of the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations.

II.—A **GOVERNMENT GRANT** of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road. This is an absolute donation, and will be a source of large revenue in the future.

III.—A **GOVERNMENT GRANT** of United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built. The Government takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest but the principal amount may be paid in service rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, etc. The interest is now much more than paid in this way, besides securing a great saving in time and money to the Government.

IV.—A **GOVERNMENT GRANT** of the right to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, to aid in building the road, to the same amount as the U. S. Bonds, issued for the same purpose, and *no more*. THE GOVERNMENT PERMITS the Trustees for the First Mortgage Bondholders to deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the road is completed, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class Railroad, laid with a heavy T rail, and completely supplied with depots, stations, turnouts, car-shops, locomotives, cars, etc.

V.—A **CAPITAL STOCK SUBSCRIPTION** from the stockholders, of which *over Eight Million Dollars* have been paid in upon the work already done, and which will be increased as the wants of the Company require.

VI.—**NET CASH EARNINGS** on its Way Business, that already amount to MORE THAN THE INTEREST on the First Mortgage Bonds. These earnings are no indications of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

First Mortgage Bonds

Upon such a property costing nearly three time their amount,

Are Secure Beyond any Contingency.

The Company have abundant means in their treasury, and make no appeal to the public to purchase their Bonds, as the daily subscriptions are entirely satisfactory; but they submit that, for entire security and liberal returns, there is certainly no better investment in the market.

The Union Pacific Bonds are for $1000 each, and have coupons attached. They have thirty years to run, and bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's Office, in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The Principal is payable in gold at maturity.

At the present rate of Gold, these bonds pay an annual income on their cost of

NEARLY NINE PER CENT.

The Company reserve the right to advance the rate at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER
No. 40 S. THIRD Street.
W. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
AND IN NEW YORK
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices or to any of the advertised Agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
May 25, 1868. [5 1 fmw tf] New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH ST. THEATRE.
Managers..........W. B. FRELIGH & Co.
Re-opening for a short Summer Season,
MONDAY EVENING, June 29,
THE SONS OF LIBERTY;
OR THE TRUE HEARTS OF OLD IRELAND.
In which the charming and youthful little MISS NELLIE GERMON, Robert Johnson, W. H. Whaley and Mrs. W. G. Jones will sustain their original characters. New scenery, new dresses, the Railroad Bridge scene, the Rain Storm of Real Water.
MATINEE SATURDAY, JULY 4. 6 27 6t*

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
CROWDED HOUSES, DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
THIRD WEEK OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.
THE WILD FAWN,
THE EBONY BALLET TROUPE, and GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
THE IMPEACHERS, A TRIP TO PARIS,
Sermon of the Woods, School for Scandal, etc. [6 29 6t

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

Evening Telegraph
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
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Amusements this Evening.

ARCH STREET THEATRE, 8 P. M.—"The Sons of Liberty."

SEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, 8 P. M.—Hooley's Minstrels in a Miscellaneous Programme.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 8½ P. M.—Ballet and Gymnastic Combination.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1868.

The Taxation of National Bonds.

IN our late edition of yesterday we published the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, made to the House of Representatives in accordance with positive instructions, which provides for the retention by the Secretary of the Treasury of ten per cent. of the interest now paid on Government bonds. When the committee made its report it directly stated the members of it "are opposed to the proposition embraced in this resolution, and report the bill only in obedience to the positive order of the House. They reserve to themselves their rights as members of the House to oppose in every possible way the adoption of a measure which they regard as hostile to the public interest and injurious to the national character." It is hardly necessary for us to say that we heartily commend the report of the committee, and hope that the hasty action of the House does not intimate a determination to be guilty of the greatest wrong which it could possibly inflict upon the country. Such an action would be more than a political crime; it would be a political blunder. In whatever light we view the measure, whether as sound policy or sound morality, it appears alike opposed to the doctrine of common sense and justice. The following is the text of the bill:—

> "Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax of ten per centum on the amount of interest hereafter due and payable on the bonds and other securities of the United States. To secure the collection of said tax the amount of interest hereafter paid on any bonds or other securities of the United States, bearing interest at six per cent., shall be at the rate of only five and a half per centum; and bearing interest at the rate of five per centum shall be at the rate of only four and five-tenths per cent., and if bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. shall be at the rate of only two and seven-tenths per cent. per annum. No higher rate of interest than is prescribed shall be paid on any bond or other security of the United States now outstanding or authorized to be issued, all conditions of any such bonds or security, and laws or parts of laws, to the contrary notwithstanding."

Viewed first in the light of morality, as that is the great guiding star of national action, we cannot but deplore the adoption of such a law as a calamity of no mean magnitude. The nation, in her darkest days of internal strife, called on her children to supply her with the money with which to defend her life. How readily they responded, history will decide. On receiving their private funds, she engaged to repay them on certain terms. She agreed to exempt the principal advanced her, from taxation, to pay the debt in gold, and to hold it inviolately free from all forms of national taxation. This is her contract. No evasion can disguise it, no verbal niceties avoid it. In honor she is bound not to tax, in any shape, her bonds, but to pay on them annual interest of 6 per cent., in gold. She is pledged so to do.

Now when, by the aid given her by her citizens, she has successfully overcome her enemies, and stands once more erect, what do her statesmen propose to do? Not to pay the 6 per cent. as agreed upon, but to pay 6 per cent. minus 10 per cent. of that sum, or, in reality, to let the national debt bear but 5 5-10 per cent. interest. A man has a $100 United States 5-20 bond, and on it is yearly entitled to $6 in gold as interest. The Government does not pay him $6; it keeps fifty cents and pays him $5·50. This may be called financiering. To our minds, however, it seems like a theft of fifty cents. It is repudiation, and whether such an act be done by a private person or a great nation, it is alike dishonest and morally wrong.

Looking at it again in the light of said policy, we cannot but see that such a course is a mistake. The future is hid in impenetrable mist. As a nation we cannot tell what is in store for us. It is not only possible, but it is probable that we will want to borrow money again. Hardly any nation can go through fifty years of life without needing a loan of money. If we repudiate, either totally or partially, and sully our honor and make doubtful our faith, where will we get money if we want it again? On what terms will it have to be negotiated, if it can be negotiated at all? The lesson of Mississippi is to plain not to be heeded. She repudiated, and if ever a State was punished for a wrong deed she was. She could get no money on any terms, and her very name became a by-word of reproach throughout all the world. Viewed then in the light of policy alone, the proposed measure should receive an overwhelming defeat.

But it is also unjust to the bondholders. There is a popular misconception in regard to the taxation of the interest of the United States securities. It is generally thought that the interest received from Government bonds is not taxed. A man says, "I have an income of $2000 from mortgages, and I must pay a tax of $100 to the United States. Yet, my nephew, who has $2000 a year in bonds, pays nothing." We have heard this said again and again; yet it is stupidly false. A man who has $2000 a year in bonds pays just the same as a man who has $2000 a year in anything else. *All incomes from whatever source are taxed five per cent. and that includes all inte- Government bonds.* So that the injustice [illegible] denounced, is no injustice at all. The proposition of the House is to deduct ten per cent.; or to make Government bondholders pay just as much on their income as any one else. The wrong thus done is palpable. We feel sure that the House will follow the advice of the committee and assign the proposed repudiation to a legislative grave.

The Registry Law.

THE Supreme Court, by a majority of one voice—Judges Thompson, Strong, and Sharswood against Judges Read and Agnew—decided the Registry Law to be opposed to the Constitution. The decision we published yesterday. We cannot express surprise at the result, although it causes regret. The objects of the law were most commendable. All good citizens join together in wishing that some plan could be devised which will secure fairly the rule of the majority, without fraud of any kind. The Court was emphatically in favor of a registry law of some kind. But any one who has read the present draft cannot doubt that it was unconstitutional in many of its provisions. It added qualifications not required by the Constitution. The fault lay with the author. He made a series of stupid mistakes. He made a residence of nineteen instead of ten days necessary, and gave a vague and indefinite power to the Aldermen and canvassers. If these defects could be remedied, as we wish they could, we think that a law at once just, stern, and legal could be secured. The refusal to confirm it, while to be regretted, is, we repeat, no ground for surprise.

CONGRESS yesterday had under consideration the present system of reporting debates in the *Congressional Globe* at the public expense by paid reporters, and agreed to continue it. The chief argument made in defense of this custom was that, as everything is reported, members are held to a strict responsibility for their sentiments as well as their votes. On the other hand, the temptation to talk or rather to write or have written a multitude of essays on political subjects is greatly increased by the natural desire of every member to have his own name spread frequently upon the voluminous pages of the official journal. The real debate of Congress forms but a small portion of the matter printed as such. There are an abundance of members who, without uttering a single thought calculated to influence the deliberations of their associates, or to convey an iota of information, still insist upon delivering or having printed speeches, which nobody reads. These "Bunkum" efforts are, in most instances, totally useless, for they have ceased to deceive enlightened rural constituencies, and they should be abolished.

OBITUARY.

General Lafayette C. Baker.

Brigadier-General Lafayette C. Baker, ex-chief of the National Detective Police, died at an early hour this morning, at his residence in this city, No. 1738 Coates street, in the forty-second year of his age. The deceased was a grandson of Colonel Remember Baker, of Vermont, whose name figures so prominently in the Revolutionary annals of that State. General Baker's father, bearing the same name as his grandfather, removed from Vermont in 1815, and became a resident of Stafford, New York, where Lafayette was born on the 13th of October, 1826. Three years after the family removed to the adjoining town of Elba, where they resided until Lafayette attained his thirteenth year. The family then removed to Michigan, locating on the site of Lansing, now the capital of the State, but at that time a dreary wilderness. In 1848 Lafayette left Michigan, and after residing in New York city for two years, came to this city, where he was engaged in business pursuits for about three years.

In 1853 he started for California, where he began a life of adventure which has been seldom equalled. While crossing the Isthmus of Darien he became involved in a dispute with some of the natives, who were endeavoring to impose on an Irish emigrant. Mr. Baker espoused the latter's cause, and did not rid himself of the matter until he had shot two o the natives dead in self-defense, and remained i concealment several weeks, while their frien were seeking his life in revenge. After his arrival in San Francisco he engaged in business pursuits until 1856, when the famous Vigilance Committee was called into being by the great disorder and lawlessness which prevailed. This Vigilance Committee consisted of 2200 men, each known only by his number, Baker's being 208. He was one of the most active and efficient members of the organization, and did his full share in the work of rescuing San Francisco from anarchy.

Resuming his business pursuits after the disbanding of the Vigilance Committee, Baker remained in San Francisco until 1861, in which year he paid another visit to New York, intending to be absent from his California home for a brief period only. Previous to his departure, the leading merchants of the city presented to him a magnificently-mounted cane, as an acknowledgement of his services in the cause of law and order. Just as he was preparing to return to the Pacific coast, the first act in the great drama of the civil war occurred, and Baker determined to enter the national service in a capacity congenial to his experience and tastes.

After several interviews with General Scott, an arrangement was finally effected, in accordance with which he started on a secret mission to Richmond, to discover if possible the numbers and disposition of the Rebel forces in and around Manassas Gap. Before he could get through the Union lines he was arrested by order of Gen. Heintzelman, and sent to Washington under guard. Again starting, he contrived to get within the Rebel lines, by representing himself as a Southerner long resident in California, who desired to return to his native section. He reached Richmond, had an interview with Jeff. Davis and Toombs, secured an appointment as a secret agent of the Confederate Government, learned some important facts concerning the disposition of the Rebel troops, and finally reached Washington to make his first report to General Scott, after several hair-breadth escapes with his life.

In this way his work was inaugurated, and it expanded in the course of a few months into the extensive operations of the secret service bureau of the War Department, of which Baker was the responsible head. To assist the operations of the service, a regiment of cavalry was recruited in the District of Columbia, of which he became Colonel, his commission as a Brigadier-General, long promised him by Mr. Lincoln, not being made out until after the capture of the companions of John Wilkes Booth, in return for his share in which he received it from President Johnson. To follow General Baker's course throughout the Rebellion would be impossible within the space and time at our command. The operations of his bureau extended over the whole country, and no Rebel sympathizer enjoyed a feeling of security when his name was pronounced. He made many mistakes, and has been accused time and time again of a corrupt and wilful exercise of the great authority lodged in his hands. The Democratic press soon began to denounce him in the most unmeasured terms, and by the close of the war he had secured the enmity of several of the leading Republican journals. That he deserved a measure of this calumny is not to be denied, for his movements were at times characterized by recklessness, if not by a spirit of personal animosity. But that time will abundantly substantiate his claim to having done the nation material service in the hour of its greatest peril, we have no doubt. He was earnest, active, and efficient, at least, if he was not always and altogether impartial. The Secret Service was a new and unheard-of institution in this country, and it was not a matter of surprise that the open spirit of freedom should at times rebel against its clandestine way of doing things, the only manner in which its operations could be carried on with a shadow of success.

On the 17th of June, 1865, General Baker tendered his resignation, having previously frequently applied to the Secretary of War to be relieved from duty as Provost Marshal of the War Department. He experienced some difficulty in obtaining an honorable muster-out, having incurred the hearty contempt and hatred of President Johnson, with whom he finally parted after a very stormy interview concerning the pardon-brokerage operations of the notorious Mrs. Cobb. After his discharge General Baker repaired to Philadelphia, and here prepared a voluminous history of the Secret Service of the Government during the Rebellion, which was published by King & Baird, of this city. Since its publication he has continued to reside here. For three months previous to his death he was confined to the house by illness, the disease which finally proved fatal being an attack of typhoid fever. From General Baker's book on the Secret Service we make the following extract, showing the spirit and manner in which the operations of his department were conducted:—

"Upon my return from an expedition into Lower Maryland, when within a mile from the State line, I met a farmer with a wagon load of slaves, consisting of a father and mother, with their two small children, and a wife's sister, all in charge of a constable and a force of armed citizens. The slaves, tied hand and foot, and thrown upon the straw in an old country wagon, were on their way back to bondage. And this was done in the name of law, to pacify the men who were plotting to destroy the Union!

"I was completely exhausted; but, nerved to action by indignation too intense for expression, I demanded the authority for the horrible proceeding. The claimant produced his parchment, bearing the seal of Commissioner Cox. He flourished the precious document before me, and directed my attention to the great seal of the United States.

"Upon careful perusal of it, I found that it bore the names of only four slaves, while the load included five. When I pointed the chivalrous and confident owner to the apparently unimportant circumstance, he replied, 'We don't count that baby,' pointing to an infant three months old, in the arms of a mother, whose feet were tied, while she leaned against the side of the vehicle.

"I answered:—'The mother was a slave, and the child was born in bondage. You claim the mother, and of course the child is kidnapped; and as you profess to be a law abiding citizen, and are violating the statute, I arrest the entire company.'

"He warmly protested, and threatened resistance.

"He said, 'Take the baby; what in —— do we want of the baby? We want grown people.'

"The mother began to weep. One of my men was touched, and, turning to me with pleading tone, inquired if I would separate the mother and child.

"The display of a dozen of Colt's revolvers, by myself and assistants, satisfied my excited friend that I was in earnest in expressing my interpretation of the law. I sprang into the wagon, and with my sabre's point cut the ropes.

"This, I think, was the first practical application of the principle of the famous Emancipation Proclamation of later date.

"I directed the horses' heads to be turned toward Washington, when the owner and driver of the load remonstrated, and said, with an oath:—

"'Let the niggers walk to Washington.'

"'I said, 'no. You brought them here, and must carry them back.'

"The poor captives sank on their knees; the venerable old man exclaiming, with uplifted hands, 'Bless God!' and the mother adding, 'God bless Colonel Baker!'

"I took them to my headquarters and set them at liberty.

"This transaction, of course, brought upon my head the curses of the slaveholders of Lower Maryland. But I had violated no law, on account of the fortunate presence of the baby.

"A delegation called on Mr. Lincoln the next morning, protesting against the arbitrary act, producing, as before, the sacred parchment. I was summoned to the White House. The President said:—

"'Baker, a serious charge is preferred against you,' directing my attention to the document, with the inquiry, 'What do you know about the case?'

"I briefly made my statement, giving prominence to the number of the slaves, and the juvenile supernumerary.

"The Chief Magistrate, worthy of the nation he represented, replied jocosely:—'Well, Baker, I guess the baby saves you!' and dismissed the whole affair, leaving the 'contrabands' at large, and myself to the prosecution of my thankless profession."

A RAILROAD from St. Louis to Texas is considered desirable. A Texan, writing to the St. Louis *Republican*, urging the construction of a railroad from St. Louis to Texas, says:—"Between the Neuces and Rio Grande rivers there are 1,000,000 head of horned cattle, and 100,000 head of horses and mules. The trade of San Antonio with Mexico amounts to $8,000,000 annually. It would take a railroad fifty years to carry all the cattle in Western Texas to St. Louis. Cattle in that country are being killed for their hides alone. He says such a railroad would not only make St. Louis the stock market of America, but would develop the finest copper, coal, and silver mines in the world." St. Louis, as yet, does not seem to realize the fact.

THE DELAWARE DEMOCRACY are a progressive set of people. The Constitution of the State framed in 1776 contained the following provision:—"Every freeman, having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with, and attachment to, the community hath a *right* of suffrage." In happy contrast with this is the declaration of the recent Democratic State Convention:—"The elective franchise is a political *privilege*, and *not* a natural *right*, and is to be granted or withheld as * * * * shall be deemed best."

CHARITY IS CONTAGIOUS.—During the last three years, two citizens of New York, Chauncey and Henry Rose, have distributed among our charitable associations in an unostentatious manner, the large sum of $1,150,000, equivalent to over $1000 a day during the whole period. Such a remarkable instance of benevolent munificence should not go unrecognized, and we gladly add the name of Rose to the limited but honorable list which already includes Peter Cooper, George Peabody, and the late Matthew Vassar.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS possesses the happy faculty of writing under pressure. On the occasion of a recent visit paid by him to the office of the *Figaro* last week, that illustrious writer was seized by the staff of the paper, and locked up, with pens, ink, and paper, in order that an article might be extracted from him, as the condition of his release. At the expiration of an hour Dumas handed to the editor five articles, and was immediately set at liberty.

Rebel Murders in Louisiana.

THREE OF THE ASSASSINS ARRESTED.

The New Orleans *Republican*, of the 27th ult., says:—

Three men, whose reputation as desperate characters seems to be pretty well established in Rapids parish, and who have become the terror of colored people in that parish, were arrested on Monday night, about thirty miles from Alexandria. Their names are Larkin D. Corley, Millard Corley, and Lewis Tally, and they are charged with the wilful and deliberate murder of Nathan Green, Dinah Hoffman, Charles Hoffman, and Henry Corney. The prisoners were brought down the river on the steamer St. Nicholas, and arrived here yesterday morning, under the charge of a Deputy United States Marshal, and guarded by soldiers of the 20th United States Infantry. The Deputy Marshall accompanied a detachment of the 20th United States Infantry, under the command of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Bates, who took with him Lieutenant B. Carney, and Dr. J. F. M. Forwood, Surgeon of the regiment. They left Alexandria at 5 o'clock in the evening, and guided by the light of pine knots, marched until midnight, when they surrounded the premises occupied by the alleged murderers, in the piney woods, and arrested them. No resistance was made, though one of the party came out with a double-barreled shot gun, but as soon as he saw the superior numbers against them he yielded without attempting to raise his weapon. The parties arrested have the reputation of being pretty desperate characters, and hence a large squad of military was employed to capture them. The murders occurred six or seven weeks ago in the piny woods, some six miles from the camping ground of the alleged murderers, and the acts were committed under horrible circumstances. One colored woman and two colored men were hung, and one colored man was shot by the miscreants. Green was at a prayer meeting when a party of twelve or more came up, one of whom went into the house and deliberately shot him. Hoffman and Corney were taken out of the church, bound together, a rope placed around their necks, and they were led to a house where another prayer-meeting was held, and there Dinah Hoffman, the mother of Charles, was seized, and all three of them hung together to a rafter in the house. The wife of Corley, when they were arrested, told her husband it served him right, "for he had no business to go down there and meddle with them niggers." The men in custody will be examined before United States Commissioner Shannon in a few days.

DISGRACEFUL BARTER.

A Mother Sells her Daughter for Two Thousand Dollars.

The Winona (Minn.) *Republican* of the 25th ult. says:—

Our neighboring city of Owatonna has been agitated and excited over an elopement affair which occurred there last week, the particulars of which were received from a gentleman who came in on the train yesterday.

At Owatonna resided a milliner, Mrs. Myrick, who was the mother of a young and fascinating daughter of about sixteen. A very respectable young man, named Odell, had been paying the daughter attention for some time, and it was currently reported and believed that they were engaged. Matters stood thus when a man from Chicago, or some city further east, to whom Mrs. Myrick was indebted in the sum of $2000, came to Owatonna, and made the acquaintance of Miss Myrick. He no sooner saw her than he determined to possess her, and being a man unscrupulous as to what means he employed, he offered Mrs. Myrick to release her from her obligation of $2000 if she would give him her daughter. Whether she required much urging or not is not known, but she finally acceded to the proposition.

There was another party to be consulted, however. The young and innocent girl shrunk from the idea of being sold—bartered for a price—and that to a man whose character seemed anything but fair, and whose purposes appeared colored with dishonor. She hastened to her lover with the tale, and they promptly decided to elude the vigilance of the mother, and thwart her miserable designs by a speedy marriage. They took the first train going East, and were soon as they thought beyond the Iowa line, but unfortunately, they alighted from the cars sooner than they intended, and they were obliged to take a carriage and drive to Cresco. This delay gave the mother time to overtake them.

She telegraphed to Cresco, and had them arrested, and after her arrival, with her miserable partner in the disgraceful bargain, a mock trial was had and Odell was held in custody at her request until she got started home with her daughter. But instead of going to Owatonna the party took the eastward bound train. The young girl was almost frantic, and, it is said, attempted to leap from the train. It is also reported that she attempted to jump overboard at Prairie du Chien. The young man returned to Owatonna with his father. The whereabouts of Mrs. Myrick, her daughter, and the man who sought to have possession of her, are not now known.

Mrs. Myrick's milliner shop is closed up, and the public opinion is very much against her. It could hardly be otherwise with any woman who would deliberately sell her daughter in that manner.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETING under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be held on SATURDAY, the Fourth of July, in the chapel of the ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, Southeast corner of BROAD and ARCH Streets, at 11 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., will preside.
Addresses by Rev. Drs. NEWTON, WILLITS, TALMAGE, and others.
The public are invited. 7 2 2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.]

LIKE THE GREEK FIRE, WHICH could not be extinguished, the aroma of PHALON's new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," clings to every textile fragment upon which it is dropped. A handkerchief perfumed with it and laid aside in a drawer, will retain its delicious odor for six months. Sold by all druggists. 1t

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA,
JULY 2, 1868.
Saturday, July 4, this office will open at 7 30 A. M., and close at 10 30 A. M. Morning delivery and night collection will be made by carriers.
1t HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

GERMANTOWN CRICKET CLUB.—Members of the Club are invited to take part in a CLUB MATCH, to be played on the Grounds, July 4. Game to begin at 9½ o'clock.
By order of the Directors. 1t*

RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea side.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
7 3 1m4p No. 1210 MARKET Street.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS a stock vote of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY will be taken on the following proposed amendment to the Charter:—
Section 5. The Board of Directors shall have full power to make and alter such Rules and By laws as they may deem necessary for the well-being and due management of the affairs of the Company: Provided, such By laws are not repugnant to nor inconsistent with this Charter, or with the Constitution and laws of this State or of the United States.
The polls will be opened in the LIBRARY, on MONDAY, July 6, and closed SATURDAY, July 11. The hours for voting will be, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 4 to 9 P. M. The vote will be by ballot, each share of stock being entitled to one vote, which must be presented in person.
JOHN LARDNER, Recording Secretary.
Philadelphia, July 1, 1868. 7 2 9t

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1868.
The Board of Directors have This Day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share (clear of tax), payable at this Office on and after WEDNESDAY, 15th inst.
The transfer book will be closed from Saturday, 11th, until 15th inst. W. H. KEMBLE,
7 2 thstu6t* Treasurer.

DICKENS A YOUNG MAN AGAIN.—See his photograph on his arrival in America, and when he departed for old England. Chevalier's Life for the Hair did its work quickly: and it never fails where there is weak, falling out, or grey hair. See Chevalier's "Treatise on the Hair," sent free by mail, and given away at the drug stores. Sarah A. Chevalier, M. D., No. 1123 Broadway, N. Y. 4 29ws†

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH OF JULY.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CHUNK, ALLENTOWN, BETHLEHEM, EASTON, QUAKERTOWN, AND DOYLESTOWN,

Will be issued from the PHILADELPHIA TICKET OFFICES, on JULY 2d, 3d, and 4th, good to return until JULY 7th, inclusive.

THROUGH TRAINS
Leave at 7·45 and 1·45; 3·15 and 5 P. M.
ELLIS CLARK,
6 30 4t GENERAL AGENT.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION,
JULY 4, 1868.
EXCURSION TICKETS TO NEW YORK

Will be sold by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company on July 2, 3, and 4, for the trains leaving Walnut Street Wharf at 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., and 11 A. M. train from Kensington Depot.
Fare $1 for the round trip.
For the accommodation of parties desiring to attend the National Democratic Convention, and visit New York on the Fourth of July next, a special train will leave Walnut Street Wharf at 11 P. M., on FRIDAY, 3d inst.
This train will go via South Amboy, and afford a delightful moonlight excursion on New York Bay by the splendid steamer RICHARD STOCKTON.
Excursion Tickets good to return from New York by any train except New York and Washington through lines, from July 4 inclusive.
(Signed) W. H. GATZMER,
7 2 2t Agent.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY AND RETURN.
Tickets, only $2. Children half price.
New features introduced, and every convenience afforded to excursionists. Every lady presented with a souvenir of the trip. Train runs directly to the New Excursion House. Hassler's Band furnishes music on arrival of the train. Also for the Grand Hop in the afternoon.
Leave Market Street Ferry at 6 o'clock A. M., arriving at Cape May at 9·30. Leave Cape May 6 P. M., arrive at Philadelphia 9·30 P. M.
Tickets for sale at PITCHER'S Bookstore, No. 808 CHESNUT Street, and at the ticket office, Market Street Ferry.
SECOND GRAND EXCURSION
will take place on
WEDNESDAY, July 8. 6 29 mwf 3t

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION
TO ATLANTIC CITY,
VIA
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
Round Trip Tickets sold on FRIDAY, July 3, and SATURDAY, July 4, will be good to return on any of the trains on SUNDAY and MONDAY, July 5 and 6.
FARE........$3 00
7 2 2t D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD.
FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TICKETS, will be sold at reduced rates between all Stations on the Reading Railroad and branches, good from
FRIDAY, July 3,
TO
SATURDAY, July 11, 1868. 6 27 7t4p

GRAND EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, by the splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE.
On SATURDAY, July 4, the splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain Ingram, will leave Pier 19, above VINE Street, at 9·15 A. M., and returning, leave Cape May on MONDAY.
Excursion tickets $2·50, including carriage hire.
THE LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
THE LADY OF THE LAKE is now running regularly between Philadelphia and Cape May, leave Philadelphia on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and returning on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
Fare each way, $2·25, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·50, " "
Children, $1·25, " "
Season tickets, $10, carriage hire extra.
G. H. HUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART,
7 1 3t Office No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—TO CHESTER, HOOK AND WILMINGTON, at 8 and 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 15 CENTS.
The Steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows on SATURDAY, July 4, viz.:—Leave Philadelphia from CHESNUT Street Wharf, at 8 and 10 A. M., and 2 and 4 P. M. Leave Wilmington from KING Street Wharf, at 6·50 and 11 A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Excursion Tickets, 15 cents; each way, 10 cents. Excursionists leaving at 8 and 10 A. M. will have several hours to spend at either place, and those for Wilmington can take a delightful stroll along the romantic Brandywine. 7 1 3t
Excursion Tickets good to return by either Boat.

FOURTH-OF-JULY EXCURSION TO BOMBAY HOOK and intermediate landings. Steamer PERRY will leave POPLAR Street Wharf at o'clock, and ARCH Street Wharf at 8 o'clock, for Chester, Pennsgrove, New Castle, Delaware City, Port Penn, Fort Delaware, and Bombay Hook, returning early in the evening. Fare to Bombay Hook and return, $1; Delaware City, Port Penn and Fort Delaware, 75 cents. 7 1 3t*

FOURTH-OF-JULY EXCURSION TO FORT DELAWARE.—Steamer SWAN will leave POPLAR Street Wharf at 11½ o'clock, and ARCH Street Wharf at 12 o'clock (noon) for Fort Delaware. The commanding officer having given permission, excursionists may land on the island, and have the opportunity to inspect this large fortress, returning to the city in the evening. Fare 75 cents. 7 1 3t*

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION to Beverly, Burlington and Bristol, touching at Bridesburg, Tacony, Riverton and Torresdale. The splendid Iron Steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves Arch street wharf at 8 o'clock, and Poplar street wharf, Kensington, at 8¼ o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. Fare 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents.
Afternoon trip to Trenton, leaves Arch street wharf at 12½ P. M. Returning, leaves Trenton at 4½ P. M., touching at all the above landings.
Excursion tickets to Trenton, 60 cents. 1t*

UP THE RIVER FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION—To Beverly, Burlington and Bristol. The splendid Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will leave Chesnut street wharf at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., and first wharf above Poplar at 9¼ A. M. and 2¼ P. M., stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia. Returning leaves Bristol at 11½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., touching at all the above landings. Fare each way, 25c. Excursion, 40 cents. 1t*

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION to Florence Heights. Two trips. The splendid new Steamboat TWILIGHT leaves Chesnut Street Wharf at 7 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M., touching at Magarge's and the Water-works wharves, Tacony, Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol. Returning, leaves Florence at 10 A. M., and 6 P. M., stopping at all the above landings each way. Fare each way, 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 1t

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE street. 9 17 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 5p§

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
WILL OPEN THIS DAY,
200 dozen MARSEILLES TOILET SETS, 37½ cts.
25 pieces Black Iron Bareges, 25 cents.
1 case Black and White Calicoes, 12½ cents, warranted fast colors, beautiful styles.
DRESS GOODS REDUCED TO CLOSE OUT.
Fine French Percales, reduced to 25 and 28 cents.
Lenos, reduced to 25 cents.
WHITE GOODS, WHITE GOODS.
Handsome Plaid Muslins, 35 to 45 cents.
Handsome Stripe Muslins.
Plain Swiss, 15, 20, 25, and 28 cents.
50 pieces 6-4 Real Swiss Muslins, 33 cents, cost 75.
10,000 LINEN FANS at half price.
250 Japanese Fans, 13 cents.
100 pieces Colored Tarlatan, for covering.
2000 Patent Mosquito Nets, closing out at less than half cost.
Great Bargains in Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels, etc., to close out.
100 dozen Linen Hdkfs., hemstitched, 25 cents.
Ladies' French Linen Hdkfs., very fine.
Men's Plain and Colored Border Hdkfs., cheap.
Ladies' fine Gauze Lisle Gloves.
50 dozen LADIES' LISLE GLOVES, 19, 22, and 25c.
Fine French Soap, Pomades, and Perfumery.
100 dozen Genuine Extract 38 cents a bottle.
Mens' Full Regular Half Hose, 25 cents.
Ladies' Full Regular Hose.
Genuine Balbriggan Hose.
50 pieces White Piques, 45, 50, 62, and 75 cents.
DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!
All the leading makes of MUSLINS, Bleached and Unbleached, bought before the recent advance.
Blue and Grey Bathing Flannel.
Sun Umbrellas, cheap.
Music Albums, handsomely bound, $1·00, containing 20 popular pieces of music.
E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
6 27 stuth14p PHILADELPHIA.

SUMMER SILKS.
Reduced Prices.
BARGAINS IN
LIGHT STRIPES, CHECKS AND CHENES, at $1·00, $1·50, $1·75 to $2·25.
SOLID COLORS, all prevailing shades, at $1·85, $2·00, $2·25 to $2·75.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

DRESS GOODS.
Reduced Prices.
FRENCH PERCALES, best quality, reduced to 37½ cents.
FRENCH PERCALES, 25, 28, 30 cents.
FRENCH PRINTED PIQUES, the best, at 75 cents per yard.
SILK GRENADINES, black and colored grounds, 50 to 75 cents, reduced from 75 cents and $1·25.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, $1·00 a yard, formerly $1·62½.
FRENCH ORGANDIES, 50 and 60 cents.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

SUMMER CLOAKS AND PELISSES.
Reduced Prices.
SUMMER CLOTH SACKS, at $5, $8, and $10; reduced from $10, $12, and $16.
SILK GARMENTS at $18, $24, and $30; reduced from $24, $32, and $40.
ELEGANT BEDOUIN WRAPPERS, for the Seaside, $10 and $12; usually sold at $15 and $18.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

NEW ARRIVALS IN OUR CHEAP DEPARTMENTS.
Another lot Hemstitched Cambric Hdkfs., at 25 and 35 cents.
French, Scotch, and Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, 17 cents to $1 a yard; cheap.
Linen Collars, Cuffs, and Sets, 5, 12, 15 to 20 cents.
500 Honeycomb Summer Quilts, at $1·87½; usual price $2·50.
Black Hernani, coarse mesh, 33 cents; very cheap.
Ladies' and Misses' Lisle Thread Gloves, 1000 pairs at 25 cents; usually 37½ cents.
Revolution in the price of Ladies' Neck Ties; Chassepot Neck Ties, 50 cents; usual price $1.
Roman Scarf Ties, $1·25, $1·50, usually $2 and $2·50.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
1 13 mtu124p PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

H. STEEL & SON,
NOS. 713 AND 715 N. TENTH STREET,
Are closing out their entire stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS
At a tremendous reduction in prices.
BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
BARGAINS IN PLAIN SILKS.
BARGAINS IN SILK POPLINS.
BARGAINS IN FINE LAWNS.
BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF DRESS GOODS.
BEST PACIFIC DELAINES, CLOSING OUT AT 12½ cents.
We have made very low prices for our entire stock of DRESS GOODS; some qualities we are selling at lower prices than they were sold before the war.
WE ARE DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK IF LOW PRICES WILL DO IT.
A GREAT CHANCE FOR GOOD BARGAINS.

SHAWLS,
CLOSING OUT AT LOW PRICES.
200 Plaid Shawls, $1·50, cost $2·75.
100 Printed Cashmere Shawls, $1·50, cost $3.
White Llama and Shetland Shawls.
Black Llama and Thibet Shawls.
Plain, White and Black Grenadine Shawls.
A Choice Stock of Fine Summer Shawls
CLOSING OUT AT REDUCED PRICES.
GREAT BARGAINS IN LACE POINTES,
LLAMA LACE POINTES,
Closing out at a reduction of thirty per cent.
These Laces are all new and fresh, of this year's importation, and very choice styles.
H. STEEL & SON,
NOS. 713 AND 715 NORTH TENTH ST.,
1t PHILADELPHIA.

MOZAMBIQUES 12½ AND 15 CENTS, FORmerly sold at 25 cents per yard.
LAWNS at 12½ and 15 cents.
PRINTED CHALLIES, 12½ cents.
Our entire stock of Spring and Summer Goods is now offered AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, to effect a rapid clearing.
Our stock is varied and embraces the most attractive styles of the Season.
STODDARD & BRO.,
7 3 3t Nos. 450, 452 and 454 North SECOND St.

WASH POPLINS 33 CENTS, CLOSING OUT Dress Goods AT REDUCED PRICES.
STODDARD & BRO.,
7 3 3t Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND St.

BISMARK AND PEARL COLORS ALPACAS 37½ cents, from LATE AUCTION SALES.
STODDARD & BRO.,
7 3 3t Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND St.

IS IT HONEST?—Manufacturers of Shuttle or Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines, who make this class of machines only, would have the public believe that the shuttle-stitch alone can or ought to be used in any of the various industries in which the Sewing Machine is employed. Let us examine with how much reason, truth, or honesty they seek to force this conviction, and what methods they employ.

They claim that the shuttle stitch is "alike on both sides" of the material.

It is true that the shuttle-stitch *can be made* "alike on both sides" of *thick cloth or leather* by expert operators; but that this stitch forms a perfect seam "alike on both sides" of thin material *is not true*, as every Sewing Machine operator knows.

They claim "economy of thread" for the shuttle stitch.

It is true that the quantity of thread contained in a given length of seam is less than is contained in the same length of seam sewed with the Grover & Baker stitch; but *it is also true* that from four to six inches of thread is *wasted* at *each end* of every shuttle-stitch seam, short or long, in order to secure the ends, and an equal or greater quantity of thread is *wasted* at the end of each bobbin. *It is also true* that a large amount of *time is wasted* in fastening the ends of seams by hand, in rewinding the thread on little bobbins every half hour, and readjusting the machine and work after every interruption.

They claim that the shuttle stitch will no "rip or ravel."

It is true that it is difficult to remove a shuttle stitch seam, although it is very desirable sometimes to do so, but *it is equally true* that the shuttle-stitch *will rip* out in wear if the seam is cut or broken, or the ends left unfastened.

Not satisfied with claiming for their machines all the merits they possess, as well as many which they do not possess, these manufacturers wilfully misrepresent the Grover & Baker stitch (their great rival), and unblushingly publish false statements in regard to it and the machines making it.

They say that the Grover & Baker stitch wastes thread; that the seam is insecure and will ravel; and that the stitch is only fit for embroidering.

Now they know, and every one of the *two hundred thousand* users of the Grover & Baker stitch machines knows, that there is *not any thread wasted* in making the Grover & Baker stitch; that the thread used by this stitch enters into the material, and no more is used than is necessary to make the seam strong and elastic; that the amount of thread thus used in ordinary seams is not more than is used *and wasted* by the shuttle-stitch—in short seams it is less. There is *no time wasted* in fastening ends of thread, nor in winding bobbins, in making the Grover & Baker stitch; nor in adjusting the machine and work after frequent and vexatious interruptions, as the threads are fed to the machine directly from the spools, and there is no necessity for once stopping the machine during the process of working up two spools of thread, of whatever size.

They know, and every one of the *two hundred thousand* users of the Grover & Baker stitch machines knows, that the Grover & Baker stitch *will not rip* or ravel in wear, that the seam may be cut at every sixth stitch and still remain firm, but that if required, the seam or any part of it can be removed with facility.

They know, also, that the Grover & Baker stitch machine is capable of doing the largest range of family sewing, from the very finest to the coarsest; that the work it does is more elastic, more durable and more beautiful than work done by shuttle-stitch machines, as attested by the numerous prizes awarded for it at exhibitions and fairs throughout the civilized world, in competition with the work of the shuttle-stitch; and that the capacity of the Grover & Baker Machine for executing the most beautiful embroidery is an *additional quality*, and a branch of machine-sewing in which it stands without a rival.

For many purposes the shuttle-stitch machines answer well, and for such purposes they are excellent machines. They are well adapted for manufacturing thick and heavy materials not subjected to much straining, and that do not require to be washed and ironed. This stitch being inelastic, is not adapted for dress or cloak making, or family sewing. For these purposes, it is generally conceded that the Grover & Baker stitch is the best.

The still more extensive use of the Grover & Baker Stitch Machines for family sewing is especially desirable for the two following reasons. *First*—The articles manufactured by this stitch will wear longer than those made with the shuttle-stitch, as the seam outlasts the garments; and hence the use of the Grover & Baker stitch on articles that are to be washed and ironed will prove an incalculable saving to the country. *Second*—The many difficulties and annoyances experienced by women, not expert operators, in adjusting the intricate machinery necessary to form the shuttle-stitch, have a tendency to weaken their faith in the general usefulness of Sewing Machines, and discourage their employment in the household. The great simplicity of the Grover & Baker Stitch Machines especially fits them for use in families; while, to the skilled operator they offer the widest field for the most elaborate, ornamental, and fancy work.

Parties interested in shuttle-stitch machines only may be disposed to question the soundness of these views; but if the public who desire to purchase Sewing Machines will use the proper means to ascertain for themselves, by actual test, which of the two stitches is best adapted for their purpose, and not be misled by the statements of interested parties, and if that purpose is family sewing, they will not select the shuttle-stitch.—*Church Union.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ALPACA AND DRAP D'ETE SACK COATS.—Black and fancy colors Cloth Sack Coats light weight.

Black and fancy colors Cloth Chesterfields, light weight.

Linen and Duck Sack Coats white and colored.

Cloth, Cassimere, Drap d'Ete and Linen Vests.

Cassimere and Linen Pants, large assortment.

Linen Dusters.

Every variety of Clothing suited to the season for Men, Youth, Boys and Children, new, fresh and fashionable, replenished daily, and selling rapidly at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FOURTH OF JULY AND CAPE MAY.—A special excursion train will run to Cape May on Saturday, July the 4th. The new Excursion House will be open, a Grand Hop will take place, and Hassler's Band will be in attendance.

A WARNING TO COUNTERFEITERS, AND A CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—No expense will be spared no legal means of punishing fraud will be neglected, in the effort to prevent the counterfeiting of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. But scoundrelism, when its cunning and activity are stimulated by the hope of gain, is very ingenious and industrious. The men whose despicable business it is to simulate valuable proprietary medicines, and who substitute therefor dangerous or worthless preparations, are proverbially difficult to catch. Most of them have many aliases, and they flit from State to State with surprising agility, in the hope of evading the clutches of the law. The proprietors of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are determined, if possible, to *hunt them down*. Travelling agents are employed for this purpose, and wherever an offender is detected he is prosecuted with *the utmost rigor of the law*.

No amount of vigilance, however, can prevent the occasional introduction of imitations and counterfeits. The public are therefore CAUTIONED not to purchase any article purporting to be HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS which is not authenticated by the handsome government stamp, specially engraved for the proprietors, and also by their superb new label with a beautiful vignette, representing the conflict between St. George and the Dragon, at the top, and a miniature note of hand, signed Hostetter & Smith, at the foot.

N. B.—The genuine BITTERS are sold in BOTTLES ONLY. All persons who pretend to sell the article by the gallon or barrel, are impostors, and the stuff they offer is a worthless and probably poisonous counterfeit.

INDEPENDENCE DAY!—Notice by the Mayor, no "squibs," will allowed on July Fourth, the approaching anniversary of American Independence, as more harm has been done to persons and property by "squibs," chasers," "double-headed cutchmen," and things of that sort, on that day, than can ever be recompensed for by any amount of independence the people are capable of enjoying. The only "squibs" that are entirely harmless are those gotten off every day in the papers about Charles Stokes. His ready-made clothing house under the Continental.

IT IS ONLY NECESSARY to give Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" a fair and judicious trial to be fully convinced that they are superior to any other offered to the public, or to the medical profession, as a remedy for debility arising from the inactivity of the different functions of the system. Their base is his Wine, combined with the bitter principle of the best tonics (herbs and roots) known to practical chemists. See his advertisement in another colum, or his circulars at the principal Drug Stores.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

WHILE WAITING FOR A COUGH "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of Consumption. Better try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

FINE CUSTOM MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH has everything that the reader could wish for in the literary line. His favorite Depot at No. 107 S. Third street is completely stocked with Magazines, Periodicals, Illustrated Weeklies of all kinds. News Journals of later dates, Fashion Plates, Funny Monthlies, etc. He furnishes to his patrons the New York papers of the day long before the arrival of the regular mails. He is energetic, and merits the success he is achieving.

OUR STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHING *is decidedly the cheapest and best. People will not believe it until they come and examine.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL."
The Corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SUITS *for Dress or School are the cheapest, prettiest and best.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT *is the largest and best in Philadelphia. Has hundreds of different styles of goods.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House
"OAK HALL."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR CUSTOM CUTTERS *are men of taste and ability.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR PRICES *are 25 per cent. below other houses producing same goods.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

GEISSINGER—LENTZ.—July 1, 1868, by Rev. W. J. Stevenson, HENRY B. GEISSINGER and KATE R. LENTZ, both of this city.

PYE—BERRY.—June 18, 1868, at the Parsonage, No. 2023 Wallace street, by the Rev. W. J. Stevenson, THOMAS PYE and JEWELL BERRY, both of Norristown, Pa.

STANDBRIDGE—WILDER.—On the 2d instant, by the Rev. T. K. Murphy, GEORGE O. STANDBRIDGE to S. EVELYN, daughter of Thomas T. Wilder. No cards.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On the 2d instant, after a lingering illness, JOHN L. ANDERSON.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 203 Vine street, on Monday morning, the 6th instant, at 9 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

BAKER.—On the morning of the 3d instant, General L. C. BAKER, in the 44th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, John F. Baker, No 1737 Coates street. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

CUMMINS.—On the 2d instant, after a lingering illness which she bore with Christian fortitude, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Isaac Cummins, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 130 Christian street, on Sunday afternoon, the 5th instant, at 4 o'clock. Funeral service at the Eleventh Street M. E. Church.

McDAID.—On the 1st instant, Mrs. ANNA L., wife of James McDaid, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Twenty-seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, on Sunday afternoon next at 3 o'clock. To proceed to the Philanthropic Cemetery.

SMITH.—On the 1st instant, JOHN G. SMITH, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Philadelphia Lodge, No. 13 I. O. of O. F., and Lafayette Encampment, No. 5, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3903 Rockdale street, West Philadelphia, this (Friday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States.* 6 10

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 1850]

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY FOR COUNTRY AND SEA-SHORE.

Neat boxes of Stationery, of the best
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PAPER,
INITIALS STAMPED GRATIS,
PLAIN OR IN COLORS.
Specially for parties going to
SUMMER RESORTS.

**** Second-grade papers are not offered, except at prices far lower than any other store in the city.*

FIRST-CLASS NOTE PAPER, 5 QUIRES, STAMPED, FOR $1, IN COLORS; OR 75 CENTS, PLAIN.
ENVELOPES TO MATCH, SAME PRICE.
Also, INKS, PENS, PENCILS, PORTFOLIOS, ETC.
Call, before buying elsewhere, at
CHALLEN'S,
No. 1308 CHESNUT Street.

Stationery sent by express.

Samples of stamping sent by mail. Inclose three stamps to prepay postage.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

SUMMER READING FOR COUNTRY OR SEA-SHORE.

*** Persons in the country or sea-shore can arrange with Challen's Library, No. 1308 CHESNUT Street, to have books sent them by express, return them and obtain others, at far less than amount usually paid for a few books. For instance:—

3 Books,	change as often as desired,			$1 a	month.
7	do.	do.	do.	2	do.
15	do.	do.	do.	4	do.
25	do.	do.	do.	6	do.

Call or write for catalogue, just published, at
CHALLEN'S LIBRARY,
7 3 5t No. 1308 CHESNUT Street.

OPERA GLASSES.

FROM BARDOU & SON, PARIS.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Have Just Opened a Large Invoice of
PARTICULARLY FINE
OPERA GLASSES,
Including every variety of
Rock Crystal,
Ocular Graduated,
Duchesse, and
VARIABLE AND NIGHT LENSES.
ALSO, [4 4 sw
Tourist Glasses and Telescopes.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.
PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
618 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

FIREWORKS.

HAINES & LEEDS,
No. 906 MARKET Street.
HADFIELD'S GREAT FIREWORKS.
EXHIBITION PIECES,
COLORED FIRES,
BENGOLA LIGHTS,
VERTICAL WHEELS,
ROMAN CANDLES,
SKY-ROCKETS,
DOUBLE TRIANGLES,
FLOWER POTS,
MINES,
PIN-WHEELS,
TORPEDOES,
FIRE-CRACKERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.,
to be had in every variety, wholesale and retail.
HAINES & LEEDS,
Manufacturers of FINE CONFECTIONS,
No. 906 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, ETC. ETC. [631 4rp

CAPE MAY STEAMER.

FOR CAPE MAY.

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19 above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9·15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

FARE......$2·25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants...$1·50, " "
Children...$1·5, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.

The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

G. H. HUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30tf

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street.
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9]

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 15p

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3mrp

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE.
BROAD Street, below Walnut.
SWIMMING DEPARTMENT.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR FOURTH OF JULY.

The Bath will open at 6 o'clock in the morning.
No lessons given on that day. The hours for Ladies will be suspended.
Gents and Juniors will have admission all day.
The Institution will close at 9 o'clock in the evening. 7 1 3trp

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
7-30s converted into 5-20s
STOCKS AND GOLD
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Sovereigns, Napoleons, and all Foreign Gold and Silver Bought and Sold.
Collections made with prompt returns.
Agents for the Union and Central Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street,
88tf PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS
OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
AND
Central Pacific Railroad Co.,
Paid at the Banking House of
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Who have the Pacific Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

New Descriptive Pamphlets, with Map, furnished without charge, on application.

LEHIGH VALLEY
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.
$5,000,000,
With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,
FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

These Bonds are secured by mortgage on the following Railroads belonging to this Company, namely, the main line from Phillipsburg, New Jersey, through Mauch Chunk to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, 101 miles; the Beaver Meadow branch, 17½ miles, and the Lehigh and Mahanoy branch, 42½ miles, making a total of 161 miles of road, including 78 miles double-track, equal, with sidings, to 309 miles of single track together with all lands, bridges, work-shops, machinery, depots, engine houses, and buildings thereunto belonging, and all rolling stock, tools, implements, and materials belonging to this Company, in use on the said Railroads.

This mortgage is a first lien on all of the above Roads, except 46 miles, from Easton to Mauch Chunk, on which it is preceded by a mortgage for $1,500,000 due in 1873, the Bonds of which are exchanging, as fast as presented, for the present issues; those not presented until maturity are to be paid out of the present loan, making it a first mortgage on the above-mentioned property.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee, and moderate prices.
Warerooms, No. 610 ARCH Street,
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PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1 25, and upwards.
At DIXON'S,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. [7 1 2m

CLOTHING.

PATRICK O'ROONTY AND HIS COFFIN.

Patrick O'Roonty was a pedlar doing a prosperous business. Patrick, fearing his heirs might spend too much money on his funeral, had a coffin made to his measure. He paid $10 for it, and said he had saved $40, for had he left it for his sons to buy after his decease, they would have bought a fifty dollar one, the spendthrifts! Patrick put his coffin in the barn, and for safe keeping put his clothes in it. But some wicked thieves got into the barn, and stole the whole concern, clothes, coffin, and all.

"Whisth! woe is me," said Pat. "Now I shall have to go without being buried all my life, and naked besides, in the winter season. What a bit of a fool I've been, jist."

Truly Patrick was a little of a fool. But the $40 he saved on his coffin will yet buy him an elegant suit of ROCKHILL & WILSON'S CLOTHES.

ROCKHILL & WILSON don't keep coffins, but they do keep clothes. Come and get your measure taken, or else select from the immense stock of ready-made goods now on the counters of

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Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),
HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,
JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,
ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

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EVANS & LEACH,
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Respectfully invite the public generally to call and examine their EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

SUMMER CLOTHING.

Parties requiring a Good Fit at LOW PRICES, will find it to their advantage to call on us. 4 16 thstu3m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Nos. 1 and 3 N. SIXTH St., Philadelphia,
Would respectfully invite the attention of Gentlemen to his
IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder, made of the best materials, by hand, and a perfect fit guaranteed.

ALSO, A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF
SUMMER UNDERWEAR,

Viz:—GAUZE MERINO, SILK AND COTTON SHIRTS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, TIES, WRAPPERS, ETC. ETC. 5 8 fmw2mrp

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement.
GEORGE MORRIS,
ISAAC H. CLOTHIER,
EDMUND LEWIS.
Philadelphia, 6th month 30, 1868.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of MORRIS & LEWIS, for the Importing and Jobbing of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Cloakings, at the old stand, Nos. 19 and 21 S. FOURTH Street.
GEORGE MORRIS,
Philada., 7th month, 1, 1868. EDMUND LEWIS.

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, for the transaction of the general Dry Goods and Cloth business at the N. W. corner of EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.
JUSTUS C. STRAWBRIDGE,
ISAAC H. CLOTHIER.
Philadelphia, 7th month, 1, 1868. 7 1 4t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE limited partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of EMIL SCHALK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
EMIL SCHALK,
CHARLES LENNIG,
Philada., July 1, A. D. 1868. 7 1 thst6t

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE, 50 or 100 acres, Bristol Pike, above 7-mile stone, and near Tacony. Mansion House, Coach Shop, and Dwellings to let. Apply on premises, or to
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Apply next door. 6 29 6t

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BOUNTIES, PENSIONS,
PRIZE MONEY,
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GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 2½ DOCK Street,
6 6 stuth 24t One door below Third.

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REFRIGERATORS
AT SEVEN DOLLARS AND UPWARDS.
WATER COOLERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS AND WASHERS, and a general variety of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
B. A. WILDMAN & BRO.,
1 28 tuths5p Depot, No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN St.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

Decision of the Supreme Court.

The following important opinion was published in only a portion of our late editions yesterday:—

SUPREME COURT.—Chief Justice Thompson, and Justices Strong, Read, Agnew and Sharswood.

Pursuant to adjournment in the early part of last month, the Court sat this morning in order to decide the many cases argued before them during the last days of their sitting, and to clear up the business generally before entering into the regular summer vacation. Upon the opening of the Court the Chief Justice refused to hear any application, but proceeded at once to deliver the opinion of the Court in

The Registry Law Case.

Page et al. vs. Allen et al., and Robb et al. vs. Barlow et al. In equity at Nisi Prius. The first of these bills was filed by the plaintiffs, residents, tax-payers, and qualified voters of this city, against the defendants, the Aldermen of the city, to restrain them from exercising certain powers and authority in their aggregate capacity, which, it is alleged, they claim to be conferred upon them by the provisions of an act of Assembly, passed April 4, 1868, entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and from appointing or attempting to appoint canvassers as directed in and by the said act, or from interfering or intermeddling with, or obstructing, or attempting to obstruct the qualified voters of this Commonwealth by any act or means whatsoever from the enjoyment of the rights of electors secured to them by the constitution of the Commonwealth." The second bill is to the same effect by parties possessing like qualifications, and including as defendants the members of the Select and Common Councils of the city, the City Commissioners, Controller, and Treasurer of the city, as well as the Aldermen.

These bills question the constitutionality of the act of Assembly, referred to, and familiarly known as the "Registry act," and charge among other matters that a large sum of money will be required from the city treasury to put the act into operation, which as taxpayers they are interested to prevent, and which would be wholly misapplied, the act being as they allege unconstitutional and void. The right of the plaintiffs to interfere on these grounds was not disputed; neither do I think it could have been, any time since the decision in Sharpless vs. the Mayor, etc., 9 Har. 147, and Moers vs. the City of Reading, 9 ib. 188. In both it was conceded that the interest of a taxpayer, where money was to be raised by taxation, or expended from the treasury, was sufficient to entitle him to proceed in equity to test the validity of the law which proposed the assessment or expenditure. To this effect is Mott vs. the Penna. Railroad Company. That we have power to enjoin the respondents has not been disputed. The case of Kerr vs. Trego, 11 Wr. 292; Ewing vs. Thompson, ib. 379, if authority were wanting, would be sufficient for this.

The power of this Court and its duty to declare an act of Assembly unconstitutional, if it be plainly so, is no more to be doubted than its power to declare an instrument of writing void for want of due execution. This power is not disputed. What shall be the test of want of constitutional sanction is a question of more or less difficulty in all cases involving it. It is usual on the part of those who insist on the constitutionality of any given statute to claim that it must be regarded as constitutional unless expressly prohibited by some provision in the Constitution. In other words, in construing the Constitution of the State, whatever is not expressly denied to the legislative power is possessed by it. The opposite of this rule, I may remark, is the rule of construction of the Federal Constitution. I assent to this, but not that the inhibitions of the Constitution must be always expressed. They are equally effective and not less to be regarded when they arise by necessary implication, and this is the case when the legislative provision is repugnant to some provision of the Constitution. 9 Watts, 200; 5 W. & S., 423; 12 S. & R., 3 Casey, 444; 5 Wr., 403. To illustrate this idea. The executive power of the State under the Constitution is lodged in a Governor, and the legislative in a Senate and House of Representatives. It would be manifestly repugnant to these provisions of the Constitution if an act of Assembly should provide for the election of two executives, or two Senates, and Houses of Representatives at the same election; yet it would be unconstitutional only by implication, there being no express prohibition on the subject. So in regard to qualifications for office. An act which should require a residence in the State for ten years instead of three, or an age of fifty years and a freehold estate, in order to be eligible to the office of representative, would be void for repugnancy, because differing from the Constitution, and would be so only by necessary implication; necessary to keep legislation within the paramount rules of the Constitution. The expression of one thing in the Constitution is necessarily the exclusion of things not expressed. This I regard as especially true of constitutional provisions declaratory in their nature. The remark of Lord Bacon that, as exceptions strengthen the force of a general law, so enumeration weakens as to things not enumerated, expresses a principle of common sense applicable to the Constitution, which is to be understood in its plain, untechnical sense. Commonwealth vs. Clark, 7. G. & W., 127.

These instances illustrate the principle of the authorities, which hold that acts repugnant to the constitution are void by implication, and at the same time they also illustrate the inquiry in the case in hand, whether this act is constitutional.

In article III, section 1, the constitution declares, "in elections by the citizens, every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector; but a citizen of the United States who had previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months: *Provided*, that white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and having resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote though they shall not have paid taxes."

These are the constitutional qualifications necessary to be an elector. They are defined, fixed, and enumerated in that instrument. In those who possess them is vested a high and, to freemen, sacred right, of which they cannot be divested by any but the power which established them, viz.—the people, in their direct legislative capacity. This will not be disputed.

For the orderly exercise of the right resulting from these qualifications, it is admitted that the Legislature must prescribe necessary regulations as to the places, mode, and manner, and whatever else may be required, to insure its full and free exercise. But this duty and right inherently imply that such regulations are to be subordinate to the enjoyment of the right, the exercise of which is regulated. The right must not be impaired by the regulation. It must be regulation, purely, and not destruction. If this were not an immutable principle, elements essential to the right itself might be invaded, frittered away, or entirely excluded under the name of pretense of regulation, and then would the natural order of things be subverted by making the principal subordinate to the accessory. To state is to prove this position. As a corollary of this no constitutional qualification of an elector can in the least be abridged, added to, or altered by Legislative action on the pretense of a regulation. Any such action would necessarily be absolutely void and of no effect. We hold, therefore what indeed was not expressly denied, that no regulation can be valid which would have the effect to increase the district or State residence prior to the time of an offer to exercise the right of an elector, or which would impose other or additional taxation or assessment therein provided in the Constitution.

With these principles in view we are to inquire how far the provisions of the act of Assembly in question conflicts, if at all, with the provisions of the Constitution on the subject of the qualifications and rights of electors.

Before proceeding to this, however, I must remark that the regulations in this act are materially distinct and different in the other portions of the State from those proposed and intended for this city. I have not time or room in this opinion to point these out. A very cursory reading of the act will suffice to show it. In the city they are more complex, and cumbrous, rendering the chances of registration, in my opinion, more difficult and precarious. For myself I think a material diversity of regulation, not the result of locality merely but of policy, between different parts of the State is itself a violation of the guarantee in the bill of rights, that 'elections shall be free and equal' to those possessed of the designated qualifications. If policy, and not locality, or physical necessity, be allowed as reasons for great diversity of regulations, the political bias of a section might become the pretext for the complication of regulations to enjoy the rights of an elector, so as to be destructive of the right itself. If all the citizens are under the equal protection of the provision quoted, that 'elections shall be free and equal,' then they are subject only to such diversities as grow out of locality alone, in my judgment, not to increased trouble and expense in establishing their qualifications or any uncertainty in doing it.

But to proceed with the inquiry proposed above. In answer to the argument that the Legislature could not constitutionally authorize the Aldermen of the city to act as a board for the purpose of appointing boards of canvassers, because they might not be willing to act, we think the contingency referred to hardly sufficient to produce such a conclusion. We are not prepared to say at this time that they might not be compelled to assemble and act. It is not likely, however, that they would ever refuse.

It is provided in the act that the Board of Canvassers in the several districts shall not be constituted all of one political party. As there is no obligation on any one to adhere for any definite length of time to his professed preferences for any political party the role or qualification is utterly uncertain in its nature, and, to a great extent, in practice. In times of great excitement and political changes the rule might exist but in name, while in fact it might not exist at all. It is a proffer of fairness, so far as diversity of political sentiment is concerned, without the slightest assurance that it will be so in fact. We cannot however, correct unwise legislation, and we see nothing in it repugnant to any constitutional provision, and it is not expressly prohibited.

But considerations more directly affecting the questions of the cases claim attention. The 13th and 14th sections of the act present the duties of the canvassers most important to be considered in this inquiry, and these persons will therefore demand some particularity of notice.

In the first place the canvassers for the election districts in the city, to be appointed by the board of Aldermen, as provided in the 12th section, are required to meet in their respective districts on the first Monday of September annually, and on the two ensuing days, "make out an alphabetical list of all such persons as they *shall know* to be qualified electors," who have voted at a preceding election, etc., designating therein whether the voter is a housekeeper or a boarder, and his occupation, and with whom he boards, if not a housekeeper. When this list shall have been completed, it is to be subscribed and sworn to by the canvassers, or a majority, and three copies made, one to be delivered to the City Commissioners, one to the Board of Aldermen, and the third to be retained by the Board of Canvassers. This list the City Commissioners are, on its receipt, to have immediately printed, and posted in at least two places in the district, with a "notice thereon that the Boards of Canvassers will meet at the places of holding the general elections on the twelfth day preceding the general election day, and for two days then next ensuing, for the purpose of revising, correcting, adding to, and subtracting from and completing the list." It will be observed that in making out the primary list only those citizens are to be registered, who are *known by the board* to be qualified electors, "who have voted at some preceding election." How this fact is to become known to the board other than personally is not provided for, and, of course, is left to them to determine. Doubtless it would be naturally construed as resting in the personal knowledge exclusively, as they are bound to make oath to the list of voters known by them. I see not how any other construction is possible in the absence of any authority to receive evidence of the fact from any other source. On this construction, and I think it the true one, the primary list would necessarily be small with every disposition to fairness on the part of the board. The personal knowledge of each member would not be likely to extend to any great number of voters; but when the concurrent knowledge of a majority is required, it is fair to presume if they be conscientious men that the primary list in any district would be a small proportion to the actual numbers of constitutionally qualified voters.

This being so, numbers, probably a majority, of the electors in some districts would, in order to be registered and entitled to vote, be obliged to apply to the canvassers who are to meet on the twelfth day before the day of holding the general election, and in that and the two following days, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. of each day, and make the proof required by section 14 of the act, in order to procure registration. The provisions on this subject are as follows:—

"Each person so claiming to be entitled to vote therein shall produce at least one qualified voter of said division as a witness of the residence of said claimants in said division for the period of at least ten days, next preceding the general election, then next ensuing; which witness shall take and subscribe on affidavit to the facts stated by him; which affidavit shall define clearly the residence of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to be registered shall also take and subscribe on affidavit, stating when he was born, that he is a citizen of this Commonwealth, and of the United States; and if a naturalized citizen shall also present his certificate of naturalization for examination, unless he shall have been a voter in such election district for five years then next preceding the general election next ensuing; that he has resided in this Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen therein and has removed therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding the general election then next following; that he has not moved into the Division for the purpose of voting therein; that he has not been registered as a voter elsewhere: which affidavits, both of the claimant and his witness, shall be preserved by the canvassers.

The time for revising this list is to be closed at 7 o'clock P. M. on the evening of the tenth day preceding the general election. Then the canvassers are required to make four copies of the revised list; one for the Board of Aldermen, which is to be accompanied by the affidavits of the applicants and witnesses; one to the assessors of the board, who shall thereupon immediately assess a tax according to law upon every person whose name is contained in said list, and deliver the same to the City Commissioners, who shall cause a sufficient number of copies to be printed for the use of the Receiver of Taxes, one of which they shall deliver to the judges, and inspectors of election of the division; and of this list section 15 provides thus:—"The only evidence that such person has a residence in the election division for ten days next preceding such election shall be the fact that his name is found thereon, as hereinbefore provided, and the reception of the vote of any person not so proved shall constitute a misdemeanor in the election officer so receiving it, and on conviction thereof, the election officer so offending shall be subject to a fine not exceeding $500, and imprisonment not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the court."

How is it possible after 7 o'clock P. M. of the tenth day before the election day that four lists of the voters of the division, especially in heavy districts, can be made out in time for the Assessors of the ward to assess a tax on every person whose name appears on the list as registered by the act before 12 M. of the night of the tenth day before the election—even supposing them bound to be in attendance at some particular spot for the purpose, which they are not, it is certainly not easy to comprehend; and without all this was done the elector would be deprived of his right to vote, notwithstanding his name might be on the list. Still the act requires assessment for all such cases to complete registration. If that should be wanting the process would not be complete, he would not be entitled, as a necessary result. This must be so, or the required assessment of all persons whose names were placed on the revised list was intended for an unnecessary, idle ceremony. This we are not to suffer. It would require a great degree of credulity to believe that hundreds, nay thousands of voters in the city would not be deprived of their constitutional rights, if electors by this process abridged in time for execution, as we have shown it is. The accumulation of affidavits not oaths merely, the attendance on the Board of Commissioners, it may be, day after day, for the act contemplates that there may be required three days to revise the list, in hearing applicants for registration, the necessary application by the voter to be assessed, which, if made at all cannot be earlier than on the night time of the last of the ten days after the list shall have been made out. The subjection to the assessment of a tax to complete the process, whether the voter may have previously thereto been assessed, or even paid his taxes or not, and the knowledge that after all this voters will at the polls be subject to be challenged; and all that has been required and proved may have to be proved again, for the fact of registration is conclusive of nothing, it is only its absence which is evidence and that against the citizen, are such a succession of embarrassments, if, nothing more, as to be equivalent in many cases to a denial of the right of the elector altogether an overthrow of the guaranty of the Constitution: 'that elections shall be free.' I fully subscribe to what was said by the Court in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Maxwell, 3 Casy, 444, "a law intended to take away or unnecessarily postpone or embarrass the right of election, would be set aside as unwarrantable." This principle is affected by any unnecessary embarrassment of the rights of an elector. Nor is the evil distinguishable between the consequences of an act intended to embarrass and one that does embarrass unnecessarily without intending it. In my judgment this view if there was nothing else to complain of, ought to set aside this act.

But there are more obvious and clear violations of the constitutional rights of electors in the provisions of the section quoted, and as to these, a majority of us fully concur. The Constitution requires previous residence where the citizen offers to vote, of ten days in the district. The act requires ten days' residence, in order to be admitted to registration, and proof to be made of this at least ten days before election day. This is a plain requirement of proof of twenty instead of ten days, as required by the Constitution. The words of this provision are peculiar; they are, "the person so claiming to be entitled to vote shall produce at least one qualified voter of the said division as a witness of the residence of said claimant in said division for the period of at least ten days next preceding the general election next ensuing." The witness is to prove a fact which has transpired at the time he subscribes the oath, namely, a residence of ten days. He is not to swear to facts that might raise a presumption that the elector would reside in the district ten days immediately preceding the election, but to depose to his knowledge of actual residence, and this nobody could do unless it has taken place. If, therefore, the witness could only affirm to nine days' residence in the district when called before the canvassers, the *right of registration* would not be made out, and although on election day the citizen may have resided nineteen days in the district, he would be deprived of his vote because not on the list. The absence of his name there is made conclusive against his right. The law as it stands in regard to proof of residence before the board of canvassers is incapable of being administered in any other way. No witness would be hardy enough to swear to a residence which had not transpired. It is incapable of proof and yet is required in the Commonwealth vs. Cornish; 6 Bin. 249; it was held that a witness undertaking to swear to a fact of which he had no knowledge, is guilty of perjury, although the fact might turn out to be true. It was admitted on argument by one of the learned counsel for the respondents, and who also admitted an agency in preparing the provision, but as it stood it was a mistake—'a blunder,' but he proposed no remedy we are competent to allow. The counsel say that the Commissioners shall receive no other evidence than that required by the act.

In fact it is not possible to prove the constitutional term of residence before it has taken place. If, as suggested, the name appearing on the registry ten days before the election was intended to be evidence that the voter was a resident in the district at the time of registration why was proof of residence required at any time before the day of registration, and if on that day, of course it would be no evidence of continued residence to the day of election, as required, and would be an idle ceremony merely? This view is impossible to be entertained, however, because the express provisions of the section will not admit of it; and besides, no opinion of any Court could insure uniformity in the Boards of Canvassers on this point, even if the views suggested were possible to be adopted.

Precisely the same difficulty extends to the case of persons coming to reside in the State, or of returned citizens. Each must anticipate the period of constitutional qualification by ten days' residence more than is required by its provisions. That is to say they must prove the constitutional requirement complete in order to be registered ten days before exercising the right of voting. This adds to that qualification ten days. One year and ten days in the one case, and six months and ten days' residence in the other, is the requirement of the act. The proof cannot be made before the Board of Canvassers in any other way in accordance with the act, and in this way the requirement is clearly violative of the Constitution, which concedes the right to vote if the period of residence be complete at the moment the offer to vote is made.

So in regard to persons entitled to vote on age, supposing any provision for registration in favor of that class exists at all, which is doubtful. The proffered voter proves by a qualified voter of the district his right before it has accrued, if it happens that he arrived at age there ten days before the day of election. According also to the terms of the act, such a voter, if placed on the received list, would be subject to be assessed. All on that list are to be assessed—there are no exceptions. This is in direct conflict with the Constitution.

In the case of naturalized citizens, whose naturalization papers shall be produced less than ten days before election, they will necessarily be prevented by the act from exercising the right of electors, because the exhibit of complete naturalization papers to the canvassers ten days before election is indispensable in order to registration. It must be remembered that according to the act, under no circumstances whatever can any qualified citizen exercise the right of an elector unless his name be on the registration list ten days before the election, without subjecting the election officers to fine and imprisonment. Thus all such citizens would be excluded. What shall be the proof on which sons of naturalized citizens are to be registered is not stated, and of course their rights to registration will depend on the discretion of the canvassers, and be accepted or rejected at pleasure.

It seems inevitable that in all cases where the voter's qualifications become complete according to the Constitution only within ten days before any general election, he cannot be relieved from inability to make the proof required by the act, and consequently will be deprived of his right to vote if the act be sustained as constitutional. For these reasons a majority of us concur in holding the act unconstitutional and of course void. We cannot declare it partially void, because of the special provisions applicable to the city of Philadelphia. Were we so to hold, and it were possible to sustain the balance of the act, it would leave in force the repealing clause, which repeals all laws inconsistent with the act, and thus Philadelphia would be without election laws and her citizens disfranchised. This we cannot do. It must exist as an entirety, or not at all. Indeed, independently of this consideration the same objection exists to the proof necessary to be made in order by registration in other portions of the State where the names are omitted from the primary lists of the assessors and application is made to be registered that exists in 14th section, applicable to Philadelphia, to which we have referred at length. This clearly appears in the second and third provisions to the third section of the act

I admit that unwise, and even unfair legislation, if such a thing could be imputed to any act of the Legislature is not necessarily void, yet peculiarities in legislation may be a reason for careful investigation. In examining the act in question, I could not but remark that although it abounds in penalties, especially in that portion applicable to the city, against violators of its provisions by voters, witnesses, and election officers, yet there are none denounced against Boards of Canvassers for wrongfully refusing to register a voter who may have met every requisition in order to entitle him to be registered. His security, the act assumes to be in the oath of the individuals composing the Board.

This ought to be sufficient. But the attempted change of the election laws has its strong if not only reason in the assumption, in some instances no doubt just, that official oaths have been insufficient, under existing laws, to guard against cheating and frauds in elections. What reason there is to expect that they be better observed under the new law is not apparent. No higher qualification for the office of a canvasser is required than for a judge or inspector of an election board. The same results may therefore be as reasonably anticipated in the one case as in the other. The securing of fairness is not imposed in the provisions on the subject, most certainly.

But I will not follow this train of thought further. I agree that it is always a grave matter to set aside an act of the Legislature, and I doubt if there is any instance yet of its having been done where the people have asked by petition for legislation. They are careful of their constitutional rights. In the case in hand, which is an act of the greatest public importance, the Daily Legislative Record, an official publication of the legislative proceedings, gives no account of petitions of the people for the great change of law attempted, or, so far as the city is concerned, that the act was the work of any committee; but it does show that the provisions to it were virtually the work of a single member, and presented to the House in manuscript, and, without having been printed, passed the House without debate.

In this shape it went to the Senate, where it was almost immediately agreed to, without the allowance of debate or printing. This may well account for the incongruous and unconstitutional features of the act. These facts, however, have had no weight whatever in producing the result at which we have arrived. They might well stimulate the activity of the scrutiny exercised in examining the provisions of the act, but they had no other effect.

I have not specially noticed the citation of authorities by counsel for the respondents to prove that registration laws have been held constitutional by the Courts of other States. This might be owing to the peculiarities of the constitutional provisions of those States; but another reason exists for not noticing them. We do not mean at this moment to decide that no constitutional Registration law can be enacted. For myself, I think there might be, and possibly in such form as to protect the rights of all legal voters, and secure the people, to some extent at least, against the possibility of fraud at the ballot-box. Be this, however, as it may be, we are not ready to say the act in question is of this character, or within the power of the Legislature to pass. This conclusion leaves all the election laws in force which were intended to be superseded by this act.

These provisions are well understood. They have been in operation many years, with but comparatively few complaints, not resulting from the laws themselves so much as from the want of vigilance in administering them. This the penalties of the law should remedy. Elections under these laws will therefore impose no hardship nor do any wrong to the people, if conducted as the law requires, and it is in this spirit we ought to expect them to be conducted. For these and other reasons which might be given, a majority of us think that the injunction prayed for in each of the bills ought to be granted, on the complainants each entering bail in the sum of $1000, to be approved by the Court or a Judge thereof.

Justices Read and Agnew read dissenting opinions, that of Judge Agnew being of great length.

Justice Strong also read an opinion, concurring with the decree entered, but differing with the Chief Justice upon the constitutionality of certain sections.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
117rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

VERY SUPERIOR
NEW SEASON TEAS,
ON SALE AT
FAIRTHORNE'S TEA WAREHOUSE,
4 3 3m No. 2 5 N. NINTH St., above Race.

FURNITURE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795

A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
Third Door above the Continental,
3 15½ Philadelphia.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
16 No. 103 JONES' Alley

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:—

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1868.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1869, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full Shares.

THOMAS M. FIRTH,
5 14 11w Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD,
5 28t01 Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30 h instant. All payable at this office.

6 16 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND—Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.

69tuths3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

☞ SILK BULLION FRINGE.
PLAIN SILK FRINGE.
RISTORI FRINGE,
NEW DRESS BUTTONS.
SLIPPERS and SOFA CUSHIONS, cheap.
AMERICAN ZEPHYR, best goods.
BEST IMPORTED ZEPHYR, sold full weight.
5 6 wfm2m4p *RAPSONS*,
N. W. corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Street.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST
OF THOMAS WRIGGINS, ESQ.

My late partner in the firm of WRIGGINS & WARDEN, I am now prepared to offer
A NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT THE OLD STAND,
S.E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.

And respectfully request a continuance of the patronage so long and liberally bestowed upon the late firm. Particular attention given to the repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. B. WARDEN.
Philadelphia, March 16, 1868. 6 3 wfm2m

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!
S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut.
NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.
WRIGGINS & CO.,

(Formerly Wriggins & Warden, Fifth and Chesnut) invite attention to their New Jewelry Store, S. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

We are now prepared, with our Extensive Stock, to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to buyers.

WATCHES of the most celebrated makers, JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE, always the latest designs and best qualities.

Goods especially designed for BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Particular attention given to the Repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY. [6 1 mwf

WRIGGINS & CO.,
S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Streets.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

WATCHES OF THE FINEST MAKERS,
DIAMOND AND OTHER JEWELRY,
Of the latest styles,
SOLID SILVER AND PLATED-WARE, ETC. ETC.
SMALL STUDS FOR EYELET HOLES,
A large assortment just received, with a variety of settings. [5 1}4p

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 11smth}rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

TURRET CLOCKS
G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and dealer in fine Watches, French Clocks, Gold Jewelry, Etc., No. 22 N. SIXTH Street, having received the agency of
STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS,
is prepared to make estimates and contracts for putting up these Clocks for Town Halls, Churches, School Houses, Etc., in the full assurance that they are the best and cheapest
TURRET CLOCKS
in the United States,
Inquiries by mail promptly answered. 5 26}

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Boxmakers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia "Inquirer," Harper Bros., American Tract Society, and others. Sole agents, L. L. CRAGIN & CO.,
99} No. 420 COMMERCE Street.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore, will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,
GIRARD ROW,

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES HANDKERCHIEFS,
PUFFED, REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS,
PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS,
in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of
HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
AT TEMPTING PRICES
In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,
3 1} GIRARD ROW.

1868.
S U M M E R ! ! !
DESIRABLE DRY GOODS ! ! !

We have made some extensive purchases of GOODS suited to the season, at a little over HALF PRICE to close out lots, and can offer

POSITIVE BARGAINS!!!

Silk Figured Grenadines, very rich, 50 cents.
Beautiful Mottled Summer Poplins, 37½ cents.
Double-fold Very Fine Dress Ginghams, 25 cents.
Very Fine Mohairs, Iron Bareges, and Lustres.
EXCELLENT BLACKS, from $1·50 per yard to $4.
Checked Silks, Plain Silks, Silk Poplins, etc.
A large lot of BEAUTIFUL STRIPED MUSLINS
Checked Muslins, Plain Muslins, Puffed Muslins.
Fine French Organdies and Jaconet Lawns,
French Chintzes, Percales, White Piques, and Marseilles.
Linen Drills, Linen Ducks, etc., for Men's and Boys Wear.
Shawls, Skirts, Handkerchiefs, Towels, Napkins, etc. etc. etc., at

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
4 6 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW STORE. JAMES M'MULLAN, NEW STOCK
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
LINEN AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Takes this opportunity to return his thanks to the Ladies of Philadelphia and surrounding districts for their liberal patronage, and begs to inform them that,

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE CITY HE HAS OPENED HIS
NEW STORE,
NO. 1128 CHESNUT STREET,
TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.

His long experience in Linen Goods, and his facilities for obtaining supplies
DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS, enable him at all times to offer
THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

The OLD STORE, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT, will be kept open as usual. 4 6 mwf6m

A FULL LINE OF COL'D SILKS
IN CHOICE SHADES, AT $2 PER YARD,
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S.

OPENED THIS MORNING,
ANOTHER CASE OF THOSE PLAID SILKS.
Black and White Plaids, $1·12½.
Green and White Plaids, $1·12½.
Blue and White Plaids, $1·12½.
Purple and White Plaids, $1·12½.
One case still Richer, at $1·25.
WISHAM'S CHEAP STORE.

I WILL OPEN THIS MORNING
IRISH POPLINS IN CHOICE SHADES, FOR THE SPRING OF 1868, at GEO. D. WISHAM'S.

EIGHTH ST. EMPORIUM
FOR BLACK SILKS.
3-4 White Edge, Heavy, only $1·75.
Gros Grains, Heavy, only $1·87.
Gros Grains, Extra Heavy, only $2.
Lyons Gros Grain, Elegant, only $2·50.
Best Makes from $2·50 to $6 per yard.
ALL THE ABOVE AT [2 6thstu}rp
WISHAM'S CHEAP SILK STORE.

EYRE & LANDELL,
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.
Keep a Stock of Dry Goods Adapted to the Daily Wants of Families.
LARGE STOCK OF SHAWLS.
LACE POINTS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
WHITE GOODS IN FULL VARIETY.
BLACK GOODS OF ALL GRADES.
STEEL AND GREY GOODS.
SILK DEPARTMENT WELL STOCKED.
CLOTH DEPARTMENT, NEW ASSORTMENT.
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT, FRESH STOCK.
STAPLE HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT
HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, LACES, ETC. 5 10 mws3m

EDMUND YARD & CO.,
No. 617 CHESNUT STREET,
Are closing out their
Stock of White Goods, Linens, Shawls, Etc.,
BY AUGUST 1,
They invite the attention of the Trade. (2410t*

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.
The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 2}

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, July 4
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, July 11
ETNA (via Halifax)	Monday, July 13
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, July 18
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, July 25
CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax)	Tuesday, July 28

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
" to London	105	" to London	40
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $90, gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9} No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.

For information address
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President, CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres.
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line will commence loading on SATURDAY, 20th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 30}
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1}

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1} No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE.
FOR NEW YORK.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.
Goods by weight, 10 cents per 100 lbs., gross.
Measurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot.
Freights received at all times, and insurance guaranteed at three-eighths per cent.
For further information, apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
7 2} Pier 19 North Wharves.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD, CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Desbrosses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4·30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.

State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

6 1 5m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!!

The steamer ELIZA HANCOX, will leave ARCH Street Wharf, Philadelphia, for Wilmington, daily, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington for Philadelphia, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

REDUCED RATES OF FARE:—
From Wilmington to Philadelphia, 20c.
From Chester and Hook to Philadelphia, 10c.
From Philadelphia to Wilmington, 20c.
From Chester and Hook to Wilmington, 10c.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 30 CENTS.
For further particulars inquire on board.

L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8·30 and 9·50 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., 12·50, and 3·30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 1m

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, July 4, 12½ A.M	Saturday, July 4, 4 P.M

Sunday, July 5, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, July 6, 1 P.M	Monday, July 6, 5 P.M
Tuesday, " 7, 1½ P.M	Tuesday, " 7, 5½ P.M
Wed'day, " 8, 1¾ P.M	Wed'day, " 8, 5¾ P.M
Thursday, " 9, 2¼ P.M	Thursday, " 9, 6¼ P.M
Friday, " 10, 2½ P.M	Friday, " 10, 6½ P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; Intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid new Steamship TWILIGHT will leave Chesnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock A. M., and 2½ P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Megargee's wharf, Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M., and 5 P. M. Fare, 25 cents each way, Excursion, 40 cents.

5 30 stf Captain H. CRAWFORD.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

TENNESSEE.

he Necessity for Protecting Teachers by United States Troops.

Mr. Newton, teacher of a freedmen's school at
merville, Tennessee, was assaulted and driven
m that town a few days ago, and a detach-
ent of troops was sent to preserve the peace
that chivalrous community. He returned on
urday, May 13th, in company with Colonel
lmer, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, and
Monday, two teachers from Memphis, Miss
B. Newton and Miss L. D. Burnett, went down
assist in the preparations for the closing ex-
cises of the schools, which had been inter-
pted by the driving away of Mr. Newton.

The presence of Colonel W. W. Brown, of the
re n, together with twenty-five soldiers of
e 25th United States Infantry, had quite a
aceful influence upon the community, and
though there had been threats that the exhi-
ition should not take place, if they were
liged to kill Mr. Newton to prevent it, yet the
hibition did take place, and on the following
riday, between 10 and 11 A. M., a procession
six or eight hundred persons was formed at
e Methodist Episcopal Church, and led by
olonel Brown; they marched with flags flying
rough the principal streets to the grove,
here they were entertained by concert, recita-
ons, dialogues, declamations, and music.

There was a banquet with the usual accom-
iment of speeches and songs. Colonel Brown
oke in favor of moderation and forbearance,
horting his audience, composed chiefly of
groes, to be industrious, temperate, courteous,
tient, but brave and willing to sacrifice even
e to maintain the principles of right. He
ld them if they would persevere in their at-
mpts to educate and elevate themselves—if
ey worked hard and economized, saving their
oney to buy land and provide themselves
ith homes, even their enemies would be
liged to acknowledge that they have rights
hich must be respected.

Mr. Newton also addressed his scholars and
eir friends in a similar strain, and the exer-
es were concluded without interruption.
t the fact that this peace was only secured
the presence of a military force is a sad com-
entary upon the state of enlightenment and
blic order in Governor Brownlow's jurisdic-
n.

ALASKA.

The Rumored Gold Discoveries

The following is an extract from a letter dated
n Francisco, June 7, 1868:—

"The news from Sitka is astounding, if true.
e reports from the recent gold discoveries of
aska have produced great excitement here,
also as reported in Oregon, Washington Ter-
ory, and British Columbia. The reports, it
rue, are brought to Sitka by Indians, but
ey come from the whites, who are collecting
e gold, with commissions to bring up pans,
., for placer mining. As a consequence,
eir reports are accepted as true at Sitka, and
any are starting for the diggings. Here there
some incredulity as to the immense richness
these mines, but the reports are accepted with
e deductions for possible exaggeration. It
ell known that small parties of Russians
ve long worked gold mines in Alaska, not-
thstanding the discouragement and opposi-
n of the great Russian American Fur Com-
ny. At all events, numbers of our people
ll go. These Indians report recent disco-
ries of vast mines of the best anthracite coal,
ecimens of which they are said to have
ought to Sitka. So soon as Congress esta-
ishes a Territorial Government in Alaska,
d extends there the homestead and pre-
mption system, there will be a great immi-
ation there. It is not only the gold mines,
t the coal, iron, lead, copper, grazing, and
ricultural lands, fisheries, fur trade, splen-
d timber, ice trade, magnificent harbors,
vers, etc.

McCULLOCH.

ow the Secretary of the Treasury Obtains "Endorsements."

Perhaps the fact that the following article ap-
ared editorially in the *National Intelligencer*
yesterday, is a sufficient refutation of the
arges made in it:—

"A few days since a tool of Secretary McCul-
ch called upon a Democratic member of Con-
ess from New Jersey and asked him to sign a
per for the retention of Mr. McCulloch in his
esent position. The member of Congress re-
ed to comply with this request, giving as a
son that he had repeatedly recommended
e removal of prominent radical office holders
his district who were using the power and
tronage of their offices against him, and that
l such recommendations had been disregarded.
r. McCulloch's friend then asked the member
Congress what office in the gift of the Secre-
ry of the Treasury he desired. The member
Congress stated that he had urged for many
onths the removal of a certain radical official.
he deputy of Mr. McCulloch then retired, but
turned in a few hours, and informed the
ember of Congress that the removal he de-
red had been made, and then requested him
sign the paper for the retention of Mr.
cCulloch as Secretary of the Treasury. The
ember of Congress still refused to do so, and
e gentleman was obliged to depart without
e much-coveted endorsement.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Lotta says she won't marry.

—The Duke of Argyle's flying man can't fly.

—Taglioni has left Paris for Lake Como.

—The London *Daily News* is to become a
nny paper.

—An Irish woman marshals Lopez's Ama
ns.

—Auriol, the once celebrated French clown,
sixty years of age and travels with a circus.

—Louisiana has a debt of $13,332,601, ex-
usive of Convention expenses.

—Rheumatic gout in the knee is Napoleon's
ouble just now.

—New York has received nearly 100,000
migrants in the past six months.

—Charitable fund dinners are coming to be
nsidered a bore in England.

—Judd and Trumbull don't speak, and their
milies mutually cut each other.

—A barber won the $80,000 prize in the
Poor Children's" lottery at Paris.

—New York expects 20,000 visitors on the
ourth.

—Heenan would like to fight McCoole for
0,000.

—The comedy in which Ristori appeared is
alled *Mad on Purpose.* Kate Field has trans-
ted it.

—By a recent marriage in Maine, a young
oman of twenty is given a grandmother of
ineteen.

—Mrs. Prosser, who has been a reader to
ueen Victoria, condescends to keep a board-
ng-house in New York.

—Isaiah Warren proposes to give the
ryeburg (Maine) Academy fund the sum of
1000 whenever the trustees shall raise $9000.

—A young man advertises in a Boston
aper for a book-keeper's position, and adds
at he "is willing to black boots."

—A tailor's apprentice in England cut his
roat and the thread of his young existence
ith a pair of shears.

—Somebody has done Seneca's "Agamem-
on" into French, and the Theatre Francaise
to produce it.

—A soaker at Quincy, Ill., absorbed 110
lasses of beer between lunch and tea the
ther day.

—There is a queer story that Wales went to
he Paris races incog., that he there had his
ead punched by a Frenchman, also incog-nac.

—It is proposed to place in the chancel of
t. Paul's Church, in Brunswick, Me., a
tained glass window, as a memorial to the
ate Bishop Burgess.

—At the recent wedding of the daughter of a New York banker, the house was vocal with innumerable canaries, and the bride looked sweet in white satin and point lace.

—Two women in the coal district of England recently decided their claims to the affections of a young man by a fight after the most approved style of the P. R.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill Co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill Co
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill Co
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading P.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Bucks Co
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, Lebanon Co.,
Chas. Rodearmel, Box 110, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks Co.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George T. Grider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster Co.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery Co.
PROSPECT TERRACE;
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery County. 5 21 2m

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PENNSYLVANIA.

This old establishment, having been leased by J. MORRISON, former proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely

REMODELED AND REFURNISHED,

and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining-room has been removed to the first floor, and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home.

Passengers for Bedford Springs will find this the most desirable stopping-place in Huntingdon.

Address

J. MORRISON,
7 1 wfm2w Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.

Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
At Cape Island, N. J.,

was opened on the 25th of June.

Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Capes, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior.

The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address

GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
BOLTON'S HOTEL,
6 12 fmw tf HARRISBURG, Pa.

SURF HOUSE,

Atlantic City, New Jersey.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL will open for the season on 25th JUNE.

Terms, $3·50 per day, or $20 per week. Address

R. B. THOMPSON, Proprietor,
Formerly of Congress Hall, Cape Island.

N. B.—The music will be under the direction of Mr CARL SENTZ 6 15 25t

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY,

Will receive guests June 23.

Terms $4·00 per day—$25·00 per week.

Please address, J. F. CAKE,
6 9 tuths2m CAPE ISLAND.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will be opened for the reception of guests on
SATURDAY, JUNE 27.

Mus under the direction of Simon Hassler

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
6 2 3m] No. 827 RICHMOND Street.}

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

This well-known house has been REMOVED, REMODELED, and very much ENLARGED, with commodious and comfortable rooms.

Located between United States Hotel and the beach. The grounds surrounding are nicely enclosed and well shaded. Guests for the house will leave the cars at U. S. Hotel. NO BAR.

6 12 1m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., is now open for the Summer season. Families desiring a quiet home at the sea shore at a moderate price, will call on or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches, for the accommodation of guests. 6 22 1m

THE TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, WILL be opened on and after the Fourth of July, for the season.

Terms—$2 50 per day, or $15 per week.
HUMPHREY HUGHES,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

THE STEAM GENERATOR
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

This Company are now prepared to furnish

WIEGAND'S PATENT IMPROVED STEAM GENERATOR,

Of any power required, upon two weeks' notice. They have been introduced in this city, and thoroughly tested, with most satisfactory results, and are sold UNDER GUARANTEE OF ABSOLUTE SAFETY FROM DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION. They are cheaper in first cost, and in expense of erection, more economical in fuel, durable and convenient in use than any other apparatus for generating steam.

OFFICE OF COMPANY,
(ROOMS Nos. 5 and 6),
No. 528 WALNUT STREET
NELSON J. NICKERSON, President.
EDWARD H. GRAHAM,
Secretary and Treasurer
5 13 3m

JOHN CRUMP.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND
NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
52 PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS.—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; Scranton at 4·05 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all Intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope, and at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 3·15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 11·50 Noon, 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·50 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·20 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 3·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12·00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12.00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, 7·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M. (daily), 1·30, 4·15, and 7·30 (daily) P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·40 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE,

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing THURSDAY, July 2, 1868.

Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12·25 (noon).
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7·15 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·20 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10·08 A. M.
5·00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5·10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6·45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9·00 A. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6·00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon).

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 5·15 A. M., and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M.; Oxford, 11·45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 10 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the North-west, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	11·15 P. M
" " leaves Williamsport	8·20 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	8·50 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon
" " leaves Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10·05 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	11·00 A. M
" " leaves Williamsport	10·15 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7·10 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	7·40 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
111 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the Interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, May 4, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·35 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 7·01 A. M. and 1·39 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1·30 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30, 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·45 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·35 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line	12·00 M.
Erie Express	12·00 M
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1·00, 6·00 and	10·30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation ... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail ... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express ... 3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express ... 3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6 and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

The 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
From Kensington Depot.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,
From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6·15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6·30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1 North River at 5·30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER,
6 15 Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 4, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·10 A. M.
Accommodation	5·30 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Atco and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street ... 5 30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Atco ... 6·25 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves
Vine street ... 10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield ... 1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic,
Leaves Vine street ... 7·30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic ... 4·20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located at No. 628 CHESNUT Street.

7 3 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.

[7 21] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
3 2 mwf No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

2 22] JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at No. 510 Dickerson street.

SUPERIOR WALNUT PARLOR, DINING ROOM, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, MIRRORS, LACE CURTAINS, PAINTINGS, FINE HAIR MATTRESSES, BEDDING, FINE BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning

July 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 510 Dickerson street, by catalogue the entire household furniture. 7 3 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Ashurst Building, No. 240 MARKET Street.

CONSIGNMENTS of American and Imported Dry Goods, Hosiery Goods, etc., are solicited for our Spring Sales.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made upon goods to be sold for Cash, or upon our regular terms, viz.:—Four months' credit

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

C. D. McCLEES & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO McClelland & Co.), Auctioneers, No. 506 MARKET Street. 11

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

BROOKLYN, May 15, 1868.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., New York—Gentlemen: Our Planing Mill, with FIFTY THOUSAND feet of lumber, was destroyed by fire last night, and we are happy to say your ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFE preserved our books, papers, and money, in excellent order.

We want another and larger one, and will call on you as soon as we have time.

Yours truly, SHEARMAN BROS.

This Safe was Red hot for several hours, and the cast-iron feet were actually melted.

It can be seen at our store. No. 265 BROADWAY.

A PERFECT SAFE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON SPHERICAL
BURGLAR SAFE,

Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.

PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,

PRINCIPAL } 721 CHESTNUT ST.,
WAREHOUSES, } (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 5 26 tuths3m

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOC ITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE.
5 5 No. 434 RACE Street

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
65 No. 422 VINE Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16 tf

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of Dr DAVID JAYNE, deceased.

The Auditors appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second account of J. WHEATON SMITH, CHARLES B. ROGERS, EDWARD M. PAXSON, HENRY LEWIS, and JOHN M. WHITALL, Executors and Trustees under the will of Dr. DAVID JAYNE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of their appointment, on MONDAY, the 6th of July next at 4 o'clock P. M., at the offices of the Estate, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, second-story, in the city of Philadelphia.

JAMES STARR,
6 24 wfm6t WILLIAM D. BAKER, } Auditors.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of THOMAS WALNUT, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of WILLIAM T. BAILEY, Administrator of the Estate of THOMAS WALNUT, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 7 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia. THOMAS J. WORRELL,

6 25 thstu5t* Auditor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of EVAN DALRYMPLE, of the city of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JOHN ROBERTS, Assignee,
No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.
Dated at Philadelphia, June 24, 1868. | 6 27stuth3w

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH B. BIRD, Deceased.

PHILADELPHIA June 25, 1868.

Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of ELIZABETH B. BIRD having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present them, and those indebted to make payment without delay to

CHRISTIAN BIRD,
Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street,
6 26 f6t Philadelphia.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers

SHARPE & THOMSON,
1 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE GIRLS' NORMAL SCHOOL.

Its Fortieth Annual Commencement at the Academy of Music—The Graduating Class—The Distinguished Scholars, Etc. Etc. Etc.

This morning the Fortieth Commencement of the Girls' Normal School, of this city, took place at the Academy of Music. The hour announced for the opening of the exercises was 10 o'clock, but long before that hour it was found necessary to close the doors, as the immense building was crowded to its utmost capacity, even the aisles in the various circles being occupied. The audience assembled was one of the most fashionable that has ever been congregated within the structure, and consisted principally of ladies who came armed with bouquets of every size and style, intended for a graduating friend. The front of the stage was filled up with these articles, and formed a sort of a barricade between the pupils on the stage and the occupants of the front seats in the parquette.

The stage was handsomely set for the occasion. The lower part was carpeted. The graduating class, consisting of forty eight beautiful young ladies (the largest class that has received the diploma of the institution at one time), flanked on either side by the Board of Control and the Faculty of the School. The back part of the stage was occupied by the pupils of the School on seats raised one above another. The scene of the stage from the balcony was the most beautiful that has been witnessed in the Academy, and vice versa the scene of the building from the stage was magnificent and decidedly attractive. The exercises opened with prayer by the Rev. Alexander Reed, after which the programme was as follows:—

ANTHEM—"Jehovah's Praise." Arranged for the School by............Prof. C. Everest.
ESSAY—"Castle Building," composed by Miss Anna Murray, read by............Miss Anna L. Sickler.
MUSIC—"Whispering Hope," chorus and semi-chorus. Music by............Alice Hawthorne.
ESSAY—"Empty Sleeves," composed by Miss Grace Coffman, read by............Miss Sophie Muhr.
MUSIC—"Oh! My Bravest."
ESSAY—"Pathways and Travellers," composed by Miss Bessie M. Gordon, read by Miss Amanda Sikes.
RECITATION—"The Burial March of Dundee," Miss Emma V. McLoughlin.
MUSIC—"The Storm." Arranged as a chorus for the School.
ESSAY—"The Real and the Ideal," composed and by............Miss Ella T. D[illegible] read
MUSIC—"The Valley of Chamouni," Miss Li[illegible]muth.
ESSAY—The Majesty of Silence," com[illegible]ie Foulks. Lidie Hewitt, read by............Miss [illegible]osed by Miss
MUSIC—Chorus by the School. [illegible]Ray R. Bennett.
RECITATION—"An Hour on t[illegible]e Ice," from Pickwick............Miss Mary Kramer.
MUSIC—"We'll Smile and b[illegible] Happy," from Traviata.

Professor G. W. Fetter [illegible] which followed, to the [illegible], in awarding the diplomas, Ladies:—To-day is [illegible] gradua[illegible]ing class, said:—Young three years you h[illegible] a proud one in your history. For the merited hor[illegible] have patiently and slowly toiled for each bear t[illegible]ors which you now receive. You can royal road [illegible]stituency to the truth that there is no fund of [illegible] to learning. You well know, that the the th[illegible] information which you have obtained, during tion [illegible] you have been connected with the institution which you are about to leave so honorably, has b[illegible] at the expense of much labor, many sacrifices, and great perseverance. But the goal is at last reached; the object of your ambition is attained; you are about to receive your deserved reward. Fidelity in good works, under the guidance of "Him that doeth all things well," has kept you steadfast in duty. You are about to commence a life of responsibility and care. It matters not what privileges you may enjoy, what positions in life you may fill, what comforts may surround you, what blessings may be heaped upon you: you must each expect to share a portion of the trials and afflictions common to the lot of humanity. Learn to bear them with patience and meekness; this you can best do, by placing an abiding trust in the Great Ruler; look to Him for comfort. He best knows your deserts, and will best lend succor when most needed. When you enter upon the duties of the profession of teaching, which most of you expect to do, you accept a calling surrounded by cares and anxieties, but which elevates and refines; as teachers you will have in charge the training of immortal minds for the great journey of life; having fitly prepared yourselves by industry and application, with earnestness zeal, and faith in the Great Teacher, you are sure to succeed; you cannot fail to make a reputation for yourselves, and reflect credit upon the institution which you are about to leave. Please allow me, in behalf of past associations, to say at parting, the Controllers who have so wisely and liberally provided for your education, your teachers who have labored so faithfully to store your minds with useful information, your school-mates who have certainly admired your bright example, and I trust and believe will strive to imitate it, all feel a deep interest in your future welfare, and success in every undertaking through life, and we hope the time spent under the genial influences of your Alma Mater may be but the dawn of that bright day which will last until the sun of your existence sets, to rise, I trust, in that happy land where the faithful are rewarded and the weary find repose. In the name, and by the authority, of the Board of Controllers of public schools of the First School District, of Pennsylvania, I present you these diplomas, as an evidence that you have finished the course of instruction in the Girls' Normal School of Philadelphia in a satisfactory manner, that you are eminently qualified to impart knowledge to others, and commend you to the care of your parents and friends, and to the favor of those who may desire to employ well trained and competent teachers. Finally young ladies, farewell! may the favor of Heaven rest upon all your labors; let your companions through life be truth and affection. "Follow the right," and your Creator will not fail to shower on you his richest blessings.

The following are the graduates, with their averages:—

Ella T. Demuth	98·2	Mamie A. Dobbins	90·1
Ray R. Bennett	96·9	Lottie P. Eckfeldt	89·6
Susie R. Mitchell	96·8	Lizzie D. Foulks	88·9
Mary Kramer	96·5	Emma R. McAllester	88·8
Ginnie C. Piper	95·8	Jennie Henderson	88·5
Linda M. Taylor	94·2	E. Jessie Nippes	87·5
Lizzie McDuffy	93·9	Lizzie Huston	86·7
Anna Murray	93·8	Mary E. Armington	86·7
Annie Bean	93·5	Mary T. Hardy	86·6
Annie Randall	92·8	Laura Reinhold	86·6
Anna L. Sickler	92·6	Lizzie H. Adams	86·1
Grace Coffman	92·4	Lizzie Hulme	85·8
Sophie Muhr	92·2	Cecelia T. Ewing	85·2
Annie Lukens	92·2	Louisa Yonker	85·2
Mary S. Little	92·0	Bessie M. Gordon	84·9
Kate Craig	91·6	Jennie Jones	84·6
Minnie R. Wylie	91·5	Bessie Burgess	84·4
Emmie L. Somers	91·4	Mary E. Mullen	84·1
Lidie Hewitt	90·9	Am'da J. Humphreys	83·6
Anna Lloyd	90·7	Amanda Siges	83·2
Jennie Brown	90·7	Estella Brooks	81·8
Marie Van Hook	90·5	Lizzie Westerman	81·2
Emma V. McLoughlin	90·3	Lettie W. Shoards	81·1

Hettie Leech (Recitation Average), 92·6.

Total, 47.

List of those in each section who have the highest recitation averages:—

Ella T. Demuth, Section A, average		99·9
Lidie C. Bower, " B, "		99·8
Kate E. Plummer, " D, "		99·0
Mary Miller, " C, "		98·9
Anna Foust, " E, "		98·4
Mary E. Mekeal, " F, "		91·9

The following are the distinguished:—

Section A—Ella T. Demuth, average 98·2; Ray R. Bennett, 96·9; Susie R. Mitchell, 96·8; Mary Kramer, 96·5; Ginnie C. Piper, 95·8; Linda M. Taylor, 94·2; Lizzie McDuffy, 93·9; Anna Murray, 93·8; Annie Bean, 93·5; Annie Randall, 92·8; Anna L. Sickler, 92·6; Grace Coffman, 92·4; Sophie Muhr, 92·2; Annie Lukens, 92·2; Mary S. Little, 92·0; Kate Craig, 91·6; Minnie R. Wylie, 91·5; Emmie L. Somers, 91·4; Lidie Hewitt, 90·9; Anna Lloyd, 90·7; Jennie Brown, 90·7; Marie Van Hook, 90·5; Emma V. McLoughlin, 90·3; Mamie A. Dobbins, 90·1.

Section B.—Lidie C. Bower average 96·4; Mary M. Harper, 93·7; Sallie C. Littlefield, 92·4; Laura Dales, 92·0; Annie T. Wint, 91·9; Carrie Janney, 91·5; Emma Hilton, 91·4; Mary Wright, 91·1.

Section C—Mary A. Miller, 95·3; Mattie E. Canders, 98·2; Nellie T. Keene, 92·1; Annie R. Kemble, 91·9; Rahama T. Hinkle, 91·5; Mary Lingerman, 91·3; Lottie C. Murphy, 91·0; Florence Albertson, 90·5.

Section D—Kate E. Plummer, average 94·6; Allie M. Erben, 93·2; Kate A. Nevins, 93·1; Hattie E. Richardson, 92·7; Maggie B. Cathcart, 92·2; Mary F. Souden, 91·8; Susie A. Gaskill, 91·4; Anna L. Callet, 91·4; Mary Fisher, 91·4; Annie H. Thomson, 91·3; Mary W. Jones, 91·2; Louisa M. Levis, 90·8; May S. Ellis, 90·3; Mary J. Arbrio, 90·2.

Section E.—Mary A. Burrough, average 95·3; Anna C. Davis, 93; Anna M. Foust, 91·7; Ella G. Erben, 93·6; Sabina Adamson, 93·4; Hannah T. Evans, 92·3; Lottie Thompson, 92·4; Agnes C. Eareckson, 90·5; S. Corrie Wylie, 90·3; Eliza J. Windle, 90.

Section F.—Mary E. Mekeal, 94·3; May R. Caroland, 92·9; Emma Hunt, 92·2; Loule D. Price, 90·06.

Total, 68.

Edward Shippen, Esq., President of the Board of School Controllers of Philadelphia, delivered to the members of the graduating class their certificates of qualifications as teachers, and thus briefly spoke to the class and audience:—

SPEECH OF EDWARD SHIPPEN, ESQ.

It becomes my pleasing privilege ladies and gentlemen, to award to the graduates their certificates, and to declare that they are duly qualified to teach in the public schools of this city.

It is proper to state that these certificates are never issued as a matter of course; they must be won by years of toil and study, years of diligent and successful application, and upon an examination, rigid and severe, by the Faculty of Boys' High School, and by Principals of Grammar Schools. We are sometimes told that the test is too severe; but we think this is an error; and holding as we do that the teachers of our public schools should possess a high order of intellectual culture, we are unwilling that the teacher's profession shall be reduced in standard by a mild final examination. As the moral and intellectual culture of the teacher is cared for, so do we improve the moral and intellectual tone of our city's children.

It is, indeed, gratifying to find that each member of class A to-day receives her diploma. No one has faltered; no one has fallen below the high standard required. Each one is richly entitled to it—not only by intellectual attainment, but also by an exhibition, throughout their term of probation in the Normal School, of those virtues and graces which add lustre to female character, and which in due season will be shed upon those who may happily fall under their influence and training.

Pleasing as it is to announce the graduation of each member of class A, it is even a greater pleasure to each member, save one, is this day to receive her certificate of qualification. We deeply regret there is a single exception, but we feel that she can hold her head as erect as the others, when we announce that feeble health alone prevented her from completing her examination. She graduates to-day with distinguished honor, and will stand high in rank when she presents herself before the Examiners in November. I may be pardoned if I refer by name to the lady who stood highest at the May examination. Miss Susie R. Mitchell, you are at the head of the list of about 260 applicants, and you graduate here to-day, taking the third honor, as it were. Your average at the Teachers' examination was 87·1, and your graduating average is 96·8. In the name of my associates, the Controllers of Public Schools of Philadelphia, I extend to you personally and to your whole class, our congratulations, and also these, our public praises and thanks for the faithful performance of your duties. God speed and prosper you, one and all, in your new vocation. As this is the last opportunity I shall ever have of addressing an audience upon a Normal-School commencement day, may I not now claim for this school your warmest sympathy and permanent and cordial support? It is the corner-stone of our educational structure. Without it the whole fabric must fall.

We shall soon appeal to you through our City Fathers, and I rejoice to see so many with us to-day, for a new and enlarged normal school edifice, with a training department. In this appeal we shall need your money, and your moral support, the latter not because it is essential, but rather because it will be gratifying and agreeable to us and to the City Fathers to know that we are sustained by our respective constituencies in our joint efforts to subserve the cause of general education.

The exercises were then continued as follows:

Music—"Come In and Shut the Door;" Music by Callicot—Miss Emma McLoughlin.

Valedictory—"Memory Pictures," composed by Miss Susie R. Mitchell, read by Miss Emma L. Somers.

Music—"Alma Mater," written by Miss Emm[illegible] Geiseiman and Mary D. Eldridge, and dedic[illegible]a E. the Graduating Class of July, 1868.

The following prizes were awarde[illegible]sted to Committee on the School for distin[illegible]d by the dustry and application to study:—[illegible]guished in- Demuth, Chambers' Encyclo[illegible]—Miss Ella F. Miss Ray R. Bennett, The Q[illegible]dia, 10 volumes; volumes; Miss Susie R. M[illegible]eens of England, 7 3 volumes; Miss Mary K[illegible]tchell, Shakespeare, Washington, 4 volum[illegible]ramer, Irving's Life of handsomely bound [illegible]s. These books were all the occasion by J. [illegible]and prepared specially for sented on beh[illegible]B Lippincott & Co., and pre- Price Wether[illegible] of the Committee by John appropriate [illegible]t, Esq., in an admirable and very Shippen, [illegible] address. At the request of Mr. the Bo[illegible]aniel Steinmetz, Esq., a member of beaut[illegible]ard, presented on his behalf a most mu[illegible]al basket of flowers to Miss Ella F. De-b[illegible]a, the No. 1 lady, as a mark of esteem for [illegible]r worth and industry. Mr. Steinmetz's remarks were very applicable, and he highly complimented the lady for her indefatigable industry.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Assault and Battery—Row in a Tavern—Receiving Stolen Goods—Arrested on Suspicion, Etc.

—Mary Blumier and her husband, residing in the Eighteenth Police District, got into a quarrel last night, and words ran rather high. Peter Tillingham, residing in the house, hearing the noise, thought it his duty to interfere. He proceeded to their room, and after he saw how the land lay, sided with Mary. He seized a hatchet, and hit her husband over the head with it, making a terrible cut, and placing him *hors de combat*. Peter was therefore arrested, and Alderman Sinex held him in $1000 bail to answer.

—Jacob Grumley and William Hunnings were arrested at Beach and Coates streets, and John Hunnings at Third and Callowhill streets charged with being implicated in the assault and battery case at the tavern, No. 707 North Front street. Alderman Toland held them in $1000 bail each to answer.

—Daniel Conners last evening entered "Our House," in Library street, and after calling for beer proceeded to raise a row. The bar-tender ordered him out but he refused to go. The bartender proceeded to put him out, when he showed fight. He was arrested, and Alderman Beitler held him in $800 bail to keep the peace.

—William Keighley and William Roberts, doing business at Front and Walnut streets, were held by Recorder Given in $1500 bail, to answer the charge of receiving stolen goods. The boys who were arrested yesterday for stealing wool and cotton from the bales on North Front street, have been disposing of it to them.

—About 2 o'clock, this morning, Officers Robinson and Gain observed two young men trying the doors on Tenth street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets. They took them in custody. One hailed from Baltimore. The other said he did not know where he came from. They answer to the names of John Mitchell and William Cook. Alderman Swift held them in $600 bail.

—William Piper, a German, was arrested for assaulting a fellow-countryman, last night, at No. 221 Callowhill street. Alderman Godbou held him in $400 bail to answer.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.—As the city authorities have failed to make any provision for the celebration of our national holiday, military and civil organizations and individuals have taken hold of the matter, and will observe it with proper spirit. The First Division Pennsylvania Militia, Major-General Prevost commanding, will parade in the morning. The line will be formed at 8 o'clock on Broad street, right resting on Poplar street, facing west. Captain James A. Brady, of Co. A, Veteran Light Artillery, has been detailed by the General to fire a national salute at sunrise.

The First Division is composed of the Gray Reserves, National Guards, Baxter's Fire Zouaves, Philadelphia City Guard, and the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, besides other independent companies. From the strength and character of these organizations, a handsome display may be expected.

The route agreed upon is—Up Broad to Columbia avenue, along Columbia avenue to Twelfth street, down Twelfth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Third, down Third to Walnut, up Walnut to Sixth, and there dismiss.

The Soldiers of the War of 1812 will assemble in the morning in the Supreme Court room, and celebrate the day in the usual manner.

The State Society of Cincinnati meet in the morning, and partake of a dinner in the afternoon, and the day will be fittingly celebrated by the Celtic Associations of this city.

The Democratic Associations of Pennsylvania will meet at their hall, Ninth and Arch streets, with appropriate ceremonies to observe the day. The Declaration of Independence will be read by Edward H. Weil, Esq., and addresses will be delivered by George M. Dallas and Charles Buckwalter, Esqs.

Those who desire railroad and steamboat excursions will have ample opportunities.

The Catholic Philomathean Literary Institute will celebrate the day at the Cathedral School House, Wood street, above Eighteenth, when an address will be delivered by the President, Rev. J. J. Elcock; the Declaration of Independence will be read by Mr. John H. Campbell, and an oration spoken by Mr. James Reilley, and recitations by other members.

A select picnic by private individuals will come off at Thompson's Grove, Sixth and Venango street, Franklin, with a fine display of fireworks in the evening.

For those who remain in town a grand display of fireworks will take place at 9 o'clock on the evening of the Fourth of July, at Broad and Chesnut streets, by P. Lorillard.

THE SEA-SHORE.—The intensely hot weather of the past few days has had the effect of driving many of our citizens to the sea-side, the majority going to Cape May and Atlantic City, both famous for the accommodations presented by the numerous hotels and the sea bathing. The lines leading to both of these places have been running crowded trains during the present week. From present appearances, both of these resorts will be visited to-morrow by thousands of our families. Extra trains on the Camden and Atlantic and the West Jersey Railroads will be run, and every care will be taken to insure the comfort of the excursionists. To Cape May the fare will be reduced to $2, and every lady will be presented with a souvenir of the trip. The cars will run directly to the New Excursion House, where Hassler's Band will discourse most excellent music. There will also be a grand hop in the afternoon. The train leaves Market street ferry at 6 A. M., arriving at the Capes at 9·30, and leaves Cape May at 6 P. M., arriving home 9·30. The Camden and Atlantic Road offer great inducements to excursionists to visit the "City by the Sea." The round trip tickets will be placed at $3, and will be good from to-day until Monday. The arrangement gives the advantage of spending two days at the sea-shore and getting rid of the noise and confusion incident to the Fourth of July. Excursion trains leave the city at 7·30 A. M., and returning leave Atlantic City at 4·20 P. M.

COMMENCEMENT.—The Annual Commencement of the Northwest Boys' Grammar School will take place this afternoon, in the school building, Race street, above Broad. The exercises will open at 3½ o'clock, with the reading of the Scriptures by the principal, H. Y. Louderbach. Then will follow singing and recitations by the pupils. The entertainment will be a decidedly interesting one.

THE FOURTH.—The residents of North Seventh street, above Montgomery avenue, will give a handsome display of fireworks to-morrow evening, on the vacant lot between Montgomery avenue and Berks street.

THE TAX ON WHISKY SALES—IMPORT[illegible]T CIRCULAR FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.—The following communication from Revenue Commissioner E. A. Rollins is of importance to the liquor trade; it reverses the general impression that rectifiers of distilled spirits are not required to make mon[illegible] turns of sales of rectified sp[illegible]s, unless it can be shown that the two-doll[illegible] per gallon tax has been paid on distilled spirits before rectification. All sales of such rectified spirits must be included in monthly returns of sales. So also if the character of the original package is changed by affixing the name of the rectifier to the original package, or putting his trade m[illegible] thereon. Such rectified spirits are clearly [illegible]rk to a tax of two dollars on each sale [illegible]able worth of spirits, [illegible]f $1000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE O[illegible] REVENUE, Washington, July 1, 186[illegible] INTERNAL McDevitt, Esq., Attorney at La[illegible]—Sir:—John F. street, of your city, has inquir[illegible] No. 211 S. Fifth rectifier or wholesale deale[illegible] of me whether a taken out license (paid spec[illegible]in liquors, who has to pay a tax on sales. Th[illegible] tax) as such, is obliged depends upon whether [illegible] answer to this question cation are specifica[illegible] not the products of rectification tax laid on sales [illegible] taxed otherwise than by the 1868. The specia[illegible] section 4 of the act of March 31, sured in amou[illegible] tax imposed upon rectifiers is measured but I do not [illegible] by the number of barrels rectified: cles manu[illegible] regard this as a specific tax upon the articles here re[illegible]ctured or prepared for sale, specific tax artic[illegible]rring to a tax directly imposed upon the pro[illegible], as upon all distilled spirits, "upon all cotton [illegible]uced," etc.

[illegible]ot rectifiers rectify for the most part distilled spirits, which are specifically taxed, and the payment of the tax on which the law requires to be shown after rectification as well as before, thus regarding them as retaining even after rectification the original character in which they were taxed before undergoing that process. Sales of such spirits by a rectifier or wholesale dealer I do not regard as taxable under Section 4. Sales of other articles thus specifically taxed, and thus retaining the character in which they were taxed are likewise free from tax; but sales by a rectifier of articles not thus specifically taxed, or not thus retaining their original character, are taxable under Section 4 referred to above. Sales of articles of this last class by a wholesale dealer in liquors are taxable if the dealer manufactures or prepares the articles for sale, or puts the same up for sale in packages with his own name or trade-mark there. A copy of this letter will be sent to Mr. McDevitt. Very respectfully,

(Signed) E. A. ROLLINS Commissioner.

John W. Frazier, Esq., Assessor First District, Philadelphia, Pa.

EXODUS OF THE DEMOCRACY TO NEW YORK.—The rank and file of the Democracy of our city are quite animated to-day. Their representative organizations this afternoon depart for the great Democratic Sanhedrim in New York. There were this morning large gatherings around the headquarters of the various clubs. All persons connected in whatsoever way with the clubs were busy in making preparations for this political flight.

The strongest demonstration in General Hancock's favor, as the Presidential nominee of the Convention will be made by the Keystone Club. Folyard Degan marshals this host. The members of this Club, bound for New York, gathered in the hall of the Democratic Headquarters, at Ninth and Arch streets, this morning. Here was gathered, too, all the paraphernalia with which they hope to awe their brother delegates into concession for their particular favorite.

A very elegant flag was then presented to the delegation, coming from the so-called Democratic citizens of our city. It is of white silk, lined with blue, which gives to the former a beautiful pearl-like color. It is 3½ by 4½ feet in size, and bears in its centre the arms of our State, surrounded with the words, "Keystone Club of Pennsylvania," and "1868." At 12 o'clock, when all the members had assembled, the flag was presented by Charles Brooke, Esq., and was received by Hon. Richard Vaux, in behalf of the Club.

At 2 o'clock this P. M. the delegation, numbering 150, and headed by McClurg's band, left on a special train for New York. A large number—unable to leave their avocations so soon—will join the club to-morrow.

The members were dressed in black suits and military caps, each bearing badges—one a silver fac simile of a keystone and the other a shield. Mr. Vaux, president of the organization, accompanies it. While in New York they will be the special guests of the Empire and one or two other Clubs. The headquarters of the Club will be at St. Cloud Hotel.

The Young Men's Keystone Club having made all their arrangements, will leave at the same time as does the other Club.

The Democratic organization, known as the Americus Club, assembled to-day at noon, at their headquarters, Fifth and Walnut streets, prior to their departure to New York, where they will take part in the National Democratic Convention, which meets to-morrow, at one o'clock. The excursionists were called to order, when John Cochran, Esq., presented a handsome banner to the Club. It is composed of green velvet, on which is inscribed, in raised gold letters, "Americus Club, Philadelphia." The back is of yellow silk, on which is printed "Americus Club, organized April 1, 1867; Philadelphia."

Hon. Samuel J. Randall received the gift in an appropriate address. The Club then formed in Independence Square, and under the marshalship of Mr. Randall, proceeded to Walnut street wharf, and took the boat for Camden.

Surgical Separation of the Siamese Twins, Chang and Eng.

The scientific world, and especially that portion of it who have made the study of medicine and surgery their profession, cannot fail to be intensely interested in the fact which has recently come to our knowledge, of the determination of Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, to submit to a surgical operation for the purpose of dissevering the wonderful link that has so long bound them together. Some forty years ago these twins were introduced to the notice of the civilized world, having been brought to England from Siam in the year 1827 or 1828, by Captain Bunker, at present living in New York, and for a series of years they were exhibited to the public at all the great centres of civilization. Having visited America, they determined to make this land their home. They bought a valuable tract of land in North Carolina, married two sisters, and settled down in the ordinary routine of a farmer's daily life. Each of them is now the father of nine children. The reason for their determination, at this late day, to call in the art of surgery to produce an entire physical separation, is, that having reached such an advanced age (fifty-nine years), they are fearful that one may become the subject of disease, which may prove fatal to both. The interesting question arises, What are the probabilities of a successful operation being performed? It will be remembered in pursuing these inquiries that the twins are held together by quite a massive link of thoroughly normal and perfectly vitalized integument, some ten or twelve inches in circumference, situated near the vital organs, and in close proximity to the heart and lungs; and the connection is so intimate that each seems to be thoroughly an organized portion of the other, as much so as any of the ordinary members of a naturally constituted human body. Sensation, nervous impression, mental phenomena, morbid, physical, and nervo-mental conditions, all show a most perfect psychical unity in this wonderful dual physical existence. The question in regard to the result of an operation is no new one, but soon after their first appearance in London and Paris it excited the minds of the foremost intellects in the surgical world. If we remember rightly, the "Twins" were exhibited before the Academy of Physicians and Surgeons in Paris at that time for the purpose of ascertaining their opinion in regard to the probabilities of a successful operation. The disagreement in regard thereto we believe led to the abandonment of the project. Has the science of surgery so rapidly advanced that to-day successful results can be promised when there was so much doubt a score or two of years ago? We understand they contemplate visiting Paris for the purpose of having the operation performed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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5 15 fmw2m Corner of Linden street.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Hannah G. Jones, by her next friend, Gideon Large, vs. Jacob Comly Jones. March Term, 1868, No. 29. In Divorce.

To Jacob Comly Jones, respondent. Please take notice of a rule on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case. Returnable MONDAY, July 6, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. Personal service having failed on account of your absence.

RICHARD LUDLOW,
Attorney for Libellant
3t

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Senator Welsh, of Florida, presented a memorial asking an appropriation of $25,000 for reopening the channel at the mouth of St. John River, Florida. Referred to Committee on Claims.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) from the Finance Committee reported the tax bill with amendments. Ordered to be printed.

He offered an order which was adopted, that on Monday next, at 1 o'clock the tax bill and the funding bill shall be the special order, and continue as such from day to day until disposed of.

Mr. Pomeroy (Kan.) called up the bill to authorize the Postmaster General to contract with the Commercial Steam Navigation Company, for carrying the mails between New York and certain ports of Europe, at the suggestion of Messrs. Conness (Cal.), and Morgan (N. Y.), who while approving of the proposal to carry the mails on American vessels, had not sufficiently examined the bill.

It was laid over.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) called up the House joint resolution in relation to the erection of a bridge in Boston harbor. Authorizing a Commissioner from the War and Navy Departments to report a suitable plan for a bridge to East Boston, in accordance with a bill passed by the Massachusetts Legislature. None to be built without the consent of Congress.

The joint resolution was passed, and goes to the President.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) made a motion that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet on Monday next, to-morrow being Fourth of July.

Mr. Edmunds (Vt.) opposed the motion, desiring, he said, to have an important bill of a political nature considered to-morrow, if not finished to-day.

Mr. Pomeroy (Kan.) also opposed it.

Messrs. Conness (Cal.) and Frelinghuysen (N. J.) urged that the day should be thus honored.

The motion was agreed to by a vote of 26 to 16.

Messrs. Anthony, Cole, Conkling, Edmunds, Harlan, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Pomeroy, and Williams voting nay.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the special order was taken up.

The joint resolution, excluding from the electoral college votes of the States lately in rebellion which shall not have been reorganized.

Mr. Harlan (Iowa) moved to postpone, for the purpose of considering bills in relation to the District of Columbia, for which to-day had been set apart by resolution.

Agreed to—26 to 10.

Mr. Edmunds (Vt.), in pursuance of an intimation by him before the vote, notified the Senate that he considered the result of the vote an indication that the Senate did not desire to consider his joint resolution, and said he would not call it up again.

Mr. Cragin (N. H.), introduced a bill to establish the assimilated rank of staff officers of the navy. Referred to Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia.

House of Representatives.

[*Continued from Second Edition.*]

It provides for granting to the company 400 feet square of a public reservation between Virginia avenue and the canal.

Mr. Hinds (Ark.) presented a memorial of the Constitutional Convention of Arkansas for the public sale of the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas.

Mr. Washburne (Ind.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill in relation to additional bounties, and asked that it be put upon its passage.

After some discussion the bill was passed.

It provides that when a soldier's discharge states that he is discharged by reason of expiration of his term of service, he shall be held to have complied with the full term of his enlistment and entitled to bounty accordingly.

The second section provides that the prohibition of additional bounty to any soldier who has bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, loaned, exchanged, or given away his final discharge papers, or interest in bounty shall not apply in cases where the full amount of bounty has been advanced by States, counties, or towns, to the soldier or his family, but that the State, county, or town shall be entitled to it.

The third section provides that the widow, minor children, and parents of any soldier who died after being honorably discharged, shall be entitled to receive the additional bounty.

Mr. Cobb (Wis.) gave notice that he would at the first opportunity report from the Committee of Claims the bill to construe the third section of the act of August 6, 1861, to increase the pay of privates, so that every private shall be entitled to the amount of $100, provided by general orders of May 4 and May 25, 1861.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill providing for the sale of a portion of the Fort Gratiot military reservation in Michigan. Passed.

Mr. Paine (Wis.) for Mr. Boutwell (Mass.) reported from the Reconstruction Committee the bill for the removal of certain disabilities from persons named. The bill and report were ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The Senate's amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill were, on motion of Mr. Washburne (Ill.), ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. Moorehead (Pa.) remarked that when he reported some days ago, by order of the Committee on Ways and Means, a tariff bill, he gave notice that he would move in committee of the whole that all other bills be laid aside for the purpose of taking it up. As the House was very thin to-day, he would not do so, but he gave notice that on Monday he would move to lay aside all bills for the purpose of taking up the Tariff bill.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) said he was glad the gentleman had given that notice, so there might be a full house, and that it might be considered a test question as to whether or not the House would take up and consider the tariff bill.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) remarked that the vote could hardly be considered a test question. He himself was for a tariff bill, but he would not vote to postpone other bills.

Mr. Moorhead. I have given the notice. Before going into committee, an arrangement was made by unanimous consent, that questions should be decided by a simple majority vote, even though there should not be a quorum voting.

The Senate amendment to repeal the laws authorizing the publication of the debates of Congress in the *Globe*, and to invite proposals for the publication of the actual proceedings and debates, was the first matter to be disposed of, the question being on Mr. Donnelly's amendment to it, that the proceedings be published at the Congressional printing office, the reports to be furnished by the reporters of each House.

The amendment of Mr. Donnelly was rejected, and the Senate amendment concurred in.

The next amendment was in reference to Government advertisements in Washington papers, to pay for only such as were ordered by the proper head of a department.

The Committee on Appropriations recommended a substitute for the Senate amendment, providing that the Government advertisements shall be published in the newspapers authorized by law, and that no publication appertaining directly to any one State, District, or Territory, shall be transferred and paid for in any other State, District, or Territory.

The substitute was agreed to, and the Senate amendment as so amended was concurred in.

The Senate amendment increasing the salaries of the Comptrollers of the Treasury, the auditors, and other officers, was non-concurred in, with the understanding that the subject would be arranged in a Committee of Conference.

The Senate amendment directing that no statuary, paintings, or any other articles, the property of private individuals, shall hereafter be allowed to be exhibited in the Rotunda or any other portion of the Capitol building, was amended by directing the Superintendent of Public Buildings to remove all such articles now in the Capitol.

Mr. Kelsey proposed that no such work should be allowed to be made in any room in the capital, remaking that his proposition was aimed at Clark Mills, who had gone South during the Rebellion, and offered to cast brass cannon for the Rebels.

Mr. Kelsey's proposition was rejected, and the Senate amendment as amended was concurred in.

The bill was then laid aside, to be reported to the House, and the committee proceeded to the consideration of the Deficiency bill.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins an appropriation of $50,000 was inserted for a United States Court House and Post Office building at Madison, Wis.

On motion of Mr. Raum, an appropriation of $10,000 was inserted for a building for the Post Office and United States Court at Cairo, Ill.

The proviso continuing the commission on a site for the New York Post Office was struck out.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) moved an amendment to pay the civil employes of the Government at Washington additional compensation for the year ending June 30, 1868, at the following rates:—

To those whose annual compensation does not exceed $400, 15 per cent. on the amount of compensation.

To those whose annual compensation does not exceed $1600, but does exceed $1400, 12½ per cent.

To those whose annual compensation does not exceed $1600, but does exceed $1600, 10 per cent.

Referring to Mr. Greeley's effort to defeat the 20 per cent. proposition some weeks ago, Mr. Stevens said that a scare-crow from New York had come to Washington, crossed over the city one night and the next day there was a scattering of the friends of that measure like the antelopes of the mountain, and the scare-crow went home triumphant. This proposition, he said, would appropriate less than a third of what had been proposed in the other measure. He had put it so small, so that there could be no objection to allowing that pittance to poor clerks. He had examined a list of them, and found that three-fourths of these unfortunate men were married.

Mr. Poland (Vt.) moved to include the members of the Metropolitan Police.

Messrs. Blaine and Ingersoll claimed that that was right.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Mullins (Tenn.) proposed that there should be paid back to every tax-payer 20 per cent. of what they had paid during the year. He argued against Mr. Stevens' proposition, saying that those offices could all be filled by persons who would be content with the present rate of compensation.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Amendments to the Tax Bill—Butler's Impeachment Report.

Philadelphia Manufacturers Before the Congressional Committee.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 3.

Philadelphia Manufacturers and the Tax Bill.

A committee of prominent whisky dealers from Philadelphia appeared before the Senate Finance Committee to-day, and urged an amendment to the tax bill relative to the time allowed for the withdrawal of whisky in bond. The House had fixed the time at six months, but the Senate committee had extended it to one year. This is one of the important amendments to the bill.

Delegates to the New York Convention.

A very large train left here to-day, filled with delegates and visitors to the New York Convention.

Butler's Impeachment Report

has been delayed by some changes submitted by the members of the Investigating Committee this morning. He will try to get it in to-day, but it will be at a late hour.

The Fourth.

The Departments here will be closed tomorrow.

Both Houses have agreed to adjourn, and business will be suspended.

The Tax Bill.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The House whisky, tobacco, and bank tax bill was to-day reported from the Senate Committee on Finance, with numerous amendments. The sections relating to banks and bankers are stricken out. No changes are proposed in the taxes on whisky and tobacco. The time for taking spirits from bonded warehouses is extended from six to twelve months. The House provision for the exportation of alcohol and rum is stricken out, and a new section substituted requiring the payment of the drawback at the time of shipment, after clearance, the bonds to be retained until it is actually shown that the alcohol or rum has actually arrived at the place of destination, the certificate of the Consul being required for that purpose. The license taxes on wholesale dealers and retailers are stricken out, thus leaving in force the existing laws.

The use of bonded warehouses at the manufactories of tobacco is regulated so that tobacco cannot be removed from the place of manufacture until the tax is paid. It is also provided that it shall be removed at once from the export warehouse to which it is first sent. According to the House bill, tobacco may be sent from the manufactory to an export warehouse only to be exported, but the Senate amendment provides that if the manufacturer does not choose to export it he can withdraw it for a home market. Another amendment changes the number of Inspectors to twenty, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is to designate their territorial districts. (The House bill provides for sixty Inspectors, or one for each judicial district.) The Senate report provides for fifty special agents, to be employed during the pleasure of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—A number of prominent professional gentlemen, merchants, manufacturers, and others, held a meeting at the Eutaw House, last night, Robert Kirkland presiding, and determined to give Reverdy Johnson a grand complimentary entertainment before he departs on his ministerial mission. It will be a magnificent affair.

Thousands are going to New York. There is intense anxiety to hear from there at all times.

To-morrow will be an entire holiday. An unusual number of excursions, etc., will take place.

The weather is very hot. Business is dull, and news is scarce.

From New Hampshire.

CONCORD, July 3.—The Governor has vetoed the bill repealing the usury law. He thinks its introduction unfortunate at this time, when the State, counties, and towns owe an aggregate of $11,000,000, and pay an annual interest of $650,000. This is his first veto. The Legislature will probably adjourn to-morrow.

Arrival of a Steamer.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Arrived steamship Columbia, from Havana.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 105⅝; Reading, 96⅝; Canton Company, 48½; Erie, 70¾; Cleveland and Toledo 103⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 109⅜; Michigan Central, 117, Michigan Southern, 81½; New York Central, 134¾; Illinois Central, 157½; Cumberland preferred, 34½; Virginia 6s, 58; Missouri 6s, 91½; Hudson river, 139½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113; do. 1864, 110⅝; do. 1865, 111⅛; new issue, 108⅜@108⅝; 10-40s, 106¾; 7·30s, 108⅝. Gold, 140⅛. Money, unchanged. Exchange, 110¼.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Cotton firm at 32c. Flour dull and declining, market without decided change; sales of 4000 barrels. Wheat dull and declining. Corn active and advanced 2@3c.; sales of 35,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·02@1·06. Oats active and advanced 2c.; sales of 68,000 bushels Western, 80½@81½c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new Mess, $27·50@27·75. Lard quiet. Ham, 16½@1[illegible]c. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—Business will be suspended to-morrow. Cotton firm; middlings, 32c. Flour quiet; prices nominal. Wheat dull; white, $2·25@2·65; red, $2@2·40. Corn firm; white, $1·12@1·15. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye dull at $1·60@1·65. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon less active and unchanged. Lard dull and unchanged.

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	134¾	Chi. and R. I. R.	105⅞
N. Y. and E. R.	70½	Pitts. F.W. and Chi. R.R.	109¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	97	Pac. Mail Sh'p Co.	98¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91½	West. Union Tel.	34¼
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	87	Gold	140⅛
Chi. and N.W. com	77⅛	Market steady.	
Chi. and N.W. pref.	81¾		

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—William B. Johnson was arraigned before Alderman Beitler, charged with the robbery of an express office.

Aaron Ivers testified he went to the West Jersey Express Company's road to light up on Saturday night and found the crates broken open. He picked up some clothes and a book with a note of hand in it.

Isaac Deacons, a second-hand dealer in clothes, identified the coat found as one he sold to Johnson.

Detective Franklin testified the prisoner had acknowledged the note of hand. Held in $1500 bail to answer.

Loran Wilson was charged with being implicated in the bond robbery on Montrose street some weeks since.

Hannah McKey, No. 1820 Christian street, testified she was in her front bed room on the afternoon Mr. Zabriskie lost his bonds, and she saw several persons in the street; two, of whom the defendant was one, went back; she went to her bath-room and saw them jump over the fence and go in the house.

Held in $7000 to answer at Court.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
5 6§rptrths Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

FIFTH EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Pennsylvania Delegation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The Pennsylvania Delegation has just resolved to go for Packer. Judge Campbell is very prominent in this movement. L. L. Remak sees great difficulty in so many States hiring candidates. He is for harmony. Governor Seymour declines nomination, and will not commit himself for any one else.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

House of Representatives.

Continued from our Fourth Edition.

Mr. Spaulding (Ohio), suggested to Mr. Mullins that he should restore the $2,000 added to his salary as a member.

Mr. Mullins declined on the ground that the salary of the members was fixed by law.

Mr. Stevens asked Mr. Mullins how he reconciled to himself drawing pay for months before he was elected.

Mr. Mullins said he did it by virtue of a law. He never asked anything more than the law gave.

Mr. Stevens remarked that the gentleman from Tennessee profited by an unjust law, but begrudged a fair allowance to poor helpless people with large families.

Mr. Ela (N. H.) moved to amend by extending the additional pay to persons whose salaries are below $1200. He spoke particularly in favor of extending it to the employes at the public printing office.

THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE CASE.

Opinion of the Supreme Court Refusing to Enjoin its Construction.

The following are material portions of the opinion given yesterday in the Supreme Court by Justice Read, in the case of the City vs. Field et al., affirming the decree of the Court at *nisi prius*, by which an injunction restraining the construction of the South Street Bridge was refused:—

The whole law-making power of the State is committed to the Legislature with certain restrictions and limitations imposed on that body by the Constitution. Independent of these limitations the legislative power is supreme within its proper sphere.

In the exercise of this power the Legislature have dug canals, built bridges and railroads, and paid for them by money raised by loans and taxation. This power is indisputable, and upon its constitutionality depends our large State debt. The Legislature could undoubtedly build this bridge, over a navigable river, at South street and pay for it by moneys proceeding from loans or taxes, and in doing it they might employ commissioners to erect it. This must be conceded, and it is but one step further, to impose the cost of erection on the city and county, through which the river passes and empties itself into the Delaware, and across which the bridge is thrown, connecting the east and west banks of the Schuylkill, upon which Philadelphia is built.

It becomes in fact a bridge of necessity, connecting two growing portions of the city, and forming a part of a continuous highway from the Delaware to the remotest parts of West Philadelphia. The city has an area of one hundred and thirty square miles, and eight hundred thousand souls, and the question is, cannot the State place the cost of this great public improvement upon a locality and a population directly benefitted by it? This does not appear to admit of argument, for the mere statement of it is sufficient.

But we are not wanting in direct authority upon this point. In Thomas vs. Leland, 24 Wendell, 65, it was held that an act of the Legislature imposing a tax upon a local district of the State, in reference to a public improvement, such as a canal, is valid and constitutional, notwithstanding that previous to the passage of such act a number of individuals of such district had entered into a bond to the State, by which they bound themselves to pay the whole expense of the improvement. In answer to some objections, Mr. Justice Cowen says:—"But the argument proves quite too much. It would go to cut off entirely many acknowledged powers of taxation; such as that which raises money to relieve the poor, or establish and keep on foot common schools, to build bridges, or work the highway. It confounds two distinct legislative powers: a simple power of taxation with the power of taking private property for public use. The former acts upon communities, and may be exerted in favor of any object which the Legislature shall deem for the public benefit. A tax to build a lunatic asylum may be mentioned as one instance. If the power to impose such a tax were to be rested on the ground of individual pecuniary benefits to each one who should be called on to contribute, it is quite obvious that it would not be maintained for a moment. Yet who would doubt that such might be imposed on a local community, a county or even a town? I admit that this power of taxation may be abused; but its exercise cannot be judiciously restrained so long as it is referrable to the taxing power."

The same doctrine is laid down in Norwich vs. County Commissioners of Hampshire, 13 Pickering, 60, and Hingham & Quincy Bridge and Turnpike Corporation vs. County of Norfolk, 6 Allen 353. "It has been the practice," says C. J. Shaw, "from the earliest times to charge the cost of certain large expensive bridges, in whole or in part, upon counties; and it is impossible to deny the equity of these provisions."

The act before us imposes the cost of erecting this bridge upon the county of Philadelphia, and the money to be raised by a loan created by the Commissioners, and to be deposited with the Treasurer of the city of Philadelphia, to be checked out by the officers of the Commission, and expended on the construction of the bridge. By the fourth section the Councils are to provide for the principal and interest of this debt, which thus will become part of the city debt. In King & Ross vs. the City of Brooklyn, 42 Barton's, 627, we find a similar statute in New York for widening Fourth avenue, in Brooklyn, by a Board of Commissioners, the difference being that the city, and not the Commissioners, were to issue the bonds.

The object of this act is to build a free bridge over the Schuylkill at the cost of the county. All the present bridges over that river, from the Girard avenue bridge to its mouth, are free, and they have been made so wholly or partially at the cost of the county.

All the bridges from the Falls to the mouth of the Schuylkill are free, excepting the Peters' Island and the railroad bridges of the Connecting Railroad and Pennsylvania Railroad, and have been made so at a very heavy expense to the county of Philadelphia, whether called by that name or its present name of the city of Philadelphia.

By an act to authorize the erection of a free bridge over the river Schuylkill at South street, in the city of Philadelphia, passed May 16 1861, the Councils of the city were authorized and required to erect a good and substantial bridge over the river Schuylkill, at or opposite to South street, at a cost not to exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; provided for by a loan to be raised as therein directed, said bridge to be free, and to be kept in repair, lighted, watched, altered, remodeled or renewed, if necessary, at the proper costs and charges of the city of Philadelphia.

The city having taken no action under this law, a supplement to it was passed the 5th of April, 1866, appointing commissioners to build the bridge, with authority to create a loan not exceeding six hundred thousand dollars, payable by the city of Philadelphia. After further opposition by Councils, the Legislature, on the 5th of April, 1867, passed a further supplement making it the duty of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the city to direct the building of the bridge under the supervision and control of the commissioners. The bridge was to have a sufficient and convenient draw for masted vessels, and to defray this additional expense, the commissioners are authorized to create an additional loan of two hundred thousand dollars—the loans to be at six per cent., and payable by the city in forty years, and the proceeds paid to the City Treasurer. The Councils are to provide for the payment of the interest and a sinking fund to extinguish the principal in forty years. The Mayor, the Presidents of Councils, and other gentlemen are created additional Commissioners.

The Councils contest the constitutionality of these acts, and, under a resolution of those bodies the City Solicitor has filed this bill to test that question, and has made a very learned and elaborate argument, to show that these laws are violations of the Constitution, and that this Court is bound to enjoin the erection of the bridge as directed by those acts.

"It will not be denied," said Judge Woodward, "that the Legislature may rule over the Schuylkill by whatever agency is most satisfactory. Nor can it be doubted that a subsequently appointed special agent supersedes and displaces a previously appointed general agent, and this without express words, declaratory of the intention to substitute. Counsel invoke those principles of strict construction which apply to grants to private corporations, as if the city of Philadelphia were a bridge company claiming a valuable franchise in derogation of the public rights; but it must be manifest that this is not a case for the application of those principles. The city is not a private but a municipal corporation, and is to derive no profits whatever from the bridge, for it is to be a free, and not a toll-bridge. The city, like the County Commissioners, are a selected agency for carrying, but the purpose of the Legislature is to bridge the Schuylkill for the benefit of all the people of the Commonwealth." (6 Wright, 212.)

This is strictly applicable to the present case: the city declined the agency, and a special agent is appointed to do what she has refused to perform. The Legislature, in the legitimate exercise of her power, has imposed the cost of bridging the river as she has done before, on the county—the present city. "The only interest involved is the public interest, and no other is concerned in their (municipal corporations) creation, continuance, alteration or renewal. The nature and operation of these corporations repudiate the idea of vested rights." "We know of no vested rights of political power in any citizen or body of citizens, except those conferred by the Constitution." (13 Wendell, 337.)

The corporation of the city can be changed, altered or repealed by the Legislature, and it would be a singular anomaly if that body could not, by its own officers, erect a bridge over a navigable river, which is certainly not a duty of a city, unless required by the sovereign power of the State, and put the cost on the city.

Our opinion, therefore is that those acts are constitutional and must be obeyed.

The decree is affirmed, and appeal dismissed at the cost of the appellants.